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PHYSICIANS.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Apl 1,'64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.
NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Place, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.
Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.
May 31:3m WM. CHENOWETH.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. 1862

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

O YES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.
April3:tf* HENRY B. MOCK.

Poetry.

THE BROTHER OF MERCY.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Piero Luca, known of all the town
As the gray porter by the Pitti wall
Where the noon shadows of the gardens fall,
Sick and in dolor, waited to lay down
His last sad burden, and beside his mat
The barefoot monk of La Certosa sat.

Unseen, in square and blossoming garden drifted,
Soft sunset lights through green Val d'Arno sifted;
Unheard, below the living shuttle shifted
Backward and forth, and wove, in love or strife,
In mirth or pain, the mottled web of life:
But when at last came upward from the street
Tinkle of bell and tread of measured feet,
The sick man started, and strove to rise in vain,
Sinking back heavily with a moan of pain.
And the monk said, "'Tis but the Brotherhood
Of Mercy going on some errand good:
Their black masks by the palace wall I see."
Piero answered faintly, "Woe is me!
This day for the first time in forty years
In vain the bell hath sounded in my ears,
Calling me with my brethren of the mask,
Beggar and prince alike, to some new task
Of love or pity,—haply from the street
To bear a wretch, plague stricken, or, with feet
Hushed to the quickened ear and feverish brain,
To tread the crowded lazaretto's floors,
Down the long twilight of the corridors,
'Midst tossing arms and faces full of pain.
I love the work: it was its own reward.
I never counted on it to offset
My sins, which are many, or make less my debt
To the free grace and mercy of our Lord;
But somehow, father, it has come to be
In these long years so much a part of me,
I should not know myself, if lacking it,
But with the work the worker, too, would die,
And in my place some other self would sit
Joyful or sad—what matters, if not I?
And now all's over, woe is me!"—"My son,"
The monk said soothingly, "Thy work is done;
And no more as a servant, but the guest
Of God thou enterest thy eternal rest.
No toil, no tears, no sorrow for the lost
Shall mar thy perfect bliss. Thou shalt sit down
Clad in white robes, and wear a golden crown
Forever and forever." Piero tossed
On his sick pillow. "Miserable me!
I am too poor for such grand company;
The crown would be too heavy for this gray
Old head; and God forgive me if I say
It would be hard to sit there night and day,
Like an image in the Tribune, doing naught
With these hard hands, that all my life have wrought,
Not for bre[illegible]
[illegible]
The world [illegible]
One's heart [illegible]
Of natural pity[illegible]
Some cooling tea[illegible]
Thereat the pale monk crossed
His brow, and, muttering, "Madman! thou art lost!"
Took up his pyx and fled; and, left alone,
The sick man closed his eyes with a great groan
That sank into a prayer, "Thy will be done!"

Then was he made aware, by soul or ear,
Of somewhat pure and holy bending o'er him,
And of a voice like that of her who bore him,
Tender and most compassionate: "Never fear!
For heaven is love, as God himself is love;
Thy work below shall be thy work above."
And when he looked, lo! in the stern monk's place
He saw the shining of an angel's face!

Miscellany.

HOW I CAUGHT MY FIRST TROUT.

We caught our big trout in the Marshpee, and we will tell you how we did it, though the words make us blush as we write them. We were young then, and it is to be hoped innocent; and having gone to Sandwich, on Cape Cod, in search of untried fields, discovered a jolly, corpulent landlord, named Tassedale, who, with his friend, Jonny Trout, so named jocosely, were the fishermen of the neighborhood. That was before the stream was preserved for the benefit of the "poor Indian," and poorer fishermen mulcted, as at present, in five dollars a day for the privilege of fishing. We drove to the stream, almost six miles, Tassedale enlivening the early June morning with snatches of hunting songs, and when there plunged recklessly in. Oh! but the water was cold—a dozen large springs poured in their freezing contents—and the blood fairly crept back to our hearts. The stream ran through a narrow defile, overhung with the thickly tangled vine and creepers, rendering a cast of the line impossible, and had worked its way far under the steep banks, making dark watery caverns, where the great fish could lie in wait for their prey. We removed the upper joint of our fly-rod, which was heavy and strong, and leaving the line through the last ring of the second joint, we put on a bait next to the fly in beauty and effect, the minnow. The water was freezing cold—the closely entwined boughs and leaves shut out the heavens above, and we were left alone in the shadow darkness with the tenants of the deep. The herring frequented the bank, and pursued by the large trout, darted in shoals between our feet. It is always a good sign when the herring are running, and we had excellent luck.

I was using a single hook, keeping the bait well ahead of me and creeping cautiously in the freezing water, watching the tiny float as it danced its merry course along now borne swiftly over the rippling current, anon caught in an eddy and returning in its track, and then again resting motionless in some dark and quiet pool. It was scarcely visible beneath the dense shadows, and once in a while it would disappear from my straining sight; then followed a sharp blow with my rod, a fierce tug, a short fight between fear, despair and cunning on the one side, and strength, energy and judgment on the other. The grey one hooked, and still there was not; it was a mere contention of two brute forces, in which the weaker went to the basket. An exhibition of skill and tenderness would have resulted in an entanglement round the nearest root, and the loss of fish, leader and hook. Still, there was excitement; the situation was romantic; the narrow gorge, the deep and rapid stream, the closely matted trees and vines, the ever-changing surface of the current, which adds beauty to the tamest brook, all combined to lend enchantment to the scene. The fish were large and vigorous, fresh run from the sea, where they had, the winter long, been a terror to the small fry, and early death to juicy and unsuspicious shell-fish. They fought fiercely for life and liberty, their homes and their household gods, and alas! too often successfully. The risk of their escape added to the interest of the occasion, and the number of herring darting past, gave continual promise of the presence of their arch enemy, the trout.

I had half-filled my basket, and had met with wonderful escapes and terrible heart-rending losses, mingled with exhilarating successes. I had made about half the distance, as well as judged, and felt proud and happy as no king upon his throne ever did or will. My rod, though a fly-rod, was whipped every few inches with silk and thus strengthened had stood the unequal conflict admirably. Still hoping for better things—who will not hope for the impossible?—I strode on. Below me the current made a sudden turn at a bend in the stream, and eddied swiftly under the overhanging bank. The brook almost disappeared in what was evidently a vast cavern deep in the bowels of that bank. In such watery places, amid the worn rocks, the tangled roots, the undulating moss and weeds, fierce-eyed, monstrous trout delight to dwell. In such fortresses they await unwary travelers, and dark deeds are done in the congenial darkness—outrage, riots and murder stalk boldly about. The migratory herring, harmless and unsuspicious, peers in and starts affrighted back, then peers again, at last ventures forward, and then, compelled by instinct to ascend, tries to dart hastily by; there is a sudden rush, a frantic struggle, a piteous look entreating mercy of pitiless hearts; for an instant the water is dyed with blood and then flows on, washing all trace of the deed away.

I approach the den carefully, the feather-like float dancing merrily far ahead over the rippling tide, and as the line is paid out, swaying from side to side, now in front of the roots that fringe the bank, still not a sign; a step forward—the water carries it under the bank out of sight. I stand still, expectant; nothing yet. I creep cautiously to the very bank, and thrust my rod in the water, aye, under the bank its full length. [illegible] thus!" Ah! what a tug! I have [illegible] monster, the Giant Despair of the [illegible]ing herring. How he pulls! I must [illegible] out of his retreat; it is a great [illegible] my only chance. I strain my rod, [illegible] almost my arms to the utmost; he [illegible] disdainful of surreptitious advan[illegible]ing on his great strength; he has [illegible] protection of weed or stump. [illegible] do your utmost; yes, leap from [illegible] dart down with the current; I [illegible] you a little; no line can stand [illegible] but you will never reach your [illegible] Turn about, head up stream, [illegible] I want; there is a sandy bank [illegible] I can reach it and land you [illegible] you perceive the danger or have [illegible] mind; now you fly down stream [illegible] the line hissing through the [illegible]. Well, go, you will soon [illegible] Already beautifully, you have [illegible] now, rod, be true; line, do [illegible] giant ash bends, the up[illegible] has passed below the butt in a wide foam. He comes, his head is up; if I can but keep it out of water! he lashes the foaming waves with his strong tail; one more effort; bend rod, but do not break; he is out of water, I have him. He is dancing on the yellow sand his last dance in mortal form; his changing hues glancing in the mild light, his fierce mouth gasping, his bright sides befouled with sand and dust, his glittering scales torn off by the sharp stones. His efforts grow fainter, the flashing eye dims, a few convulsive throes and he is quiet; the grim hand of death has pressed upon him.

He is indeed the prince of monsters, the paragon of giants; so thick, so deep, with so small a head for so large a body; such brilliant hues; the fins so red, the blue and carmine spots so numerous and delicate. I wash him off and stand gazing at him in my hand regardless of further sport. I have captured the king, and care not to follow his subalterns. I lay him gently in my basket; he will not lie at full length. I cover him with moss, filling the little room left, and forcing my way through the overhanging bushes, and, reaching the broad light of day, proudly await the arrival of my companion. Then the moss is carefully removed, and the beauties of my darling are unveiled, and flash and gleam in the sunlight.—[*"Game Fish of the North," by Barnwell.*]

CARLYLE'S SKETCH OF LUTHER.—A coarse, rugged, plebeian face it was with great crags of cheek bones—a wild amount of passionate energy and appetite! But in his dark eyes were floods of sorrow; and the deepest melancholy and sweetness were all there. Often did there seem to meet in Luther the very opposite points in man's character. "He, for example, of whom Richter had said his words were half-battles, he, when he first began to preach, suffered unheard-of agony. "O, Dr. Staupitz, Dr. Staupitz, Dr. Staupitz," said he to the vicar-general of his order, "I cannot do it, I shall die in three months. Indeed I cannot do it."

Dr. Staupitz, a wise and considerate man, said upon this, "Well, Sir Martin, if you must die, you must, but remember that they need good heads up yonder, too. So preach, and then live or die, as it happens." So Luther preached and lived, and he became, indeed one great whirlwind of energy to work without resting in this world; and also before he died, he wrote very many books—books in which the true man is found, for in the midst of all they denounced and cursed, what touches of tenderness lay. Look at the Table Talk, for example.

WOMEN fill up all the intervals in conversation and in life like the down placed in glass boxes; we reckon the down as nothing, yet everything would break to pieces without it.

LONGFELLOW.

Few lives have ever been so symmetrical and satisfactory to others as that of the poet who has now translated Dante's great work. Genius, temperament and opportunity have all combined, and in the summer of his life he walks before the world unharmed by that most terrible ordeal, universal admiration. The genius of Longfellow is neither epic nor dramatic. It is not a power that astonishes or appals, and of course it has not escaped sharp criticism. From the unhappy Poe down to the priggish *Saturday Review*, there have been occasional voices that demurred to the chorus of sympathy and pleasure, and insisted that the world was all astray in its admiration of the singer; that he was neither Shakespeare nor Homer and that it was high time to have done with the praise of pretty verses. And even while they protest and complain, the peaceful voice of the bard is heard like a wood-thrush amid the chattering of jays:

Beautiful lily, dwelling by still rivers,
Or solitary mere,
Or where the sluggish meadow-brook delivers
Its waters to the weir!

Thou laughest at the mill, the whirr and worry
Of spindle and of loom,
And the great wheel that toils amid the hurry
And rushing of the flume.

Born to the purple, born to joy and pleasance,
Thou dost not toil nor spin,
But makest glad and radiant with thy presence
The meadow and the lin.

* * * * * * *

O flower-de-luce, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!
O flower of song, bloom on, and make forever
The world more fair and sweet!

So stands the poet with the flower of song in his hand; an ideal minnesinger, touching our hurrying, noisy American life with the romance of a troubadour.

Yet, while the sweetness and grace of Longfellow's muse give an air of extreme felicity to his poetry, and although a poet is supposed to sing as naturally as a bird, there is no more faithful and thorough worker in his vocation than he. If any youth, enchanted by the pensive melody of the line that flows as smoothly as the blossom-scented breeze of May, thinks that he can warble likewise—or lost in the soft reverie which, like a delicate summer haze upon tranquil hills, is the atmosphere of his verse, supposes that the poet is an idle dreamer—it is well for him to know that such works are the result not only of original perception and sympathy, but of the most careful, scholarly training. That indefinable air of familiarity with all poetic legend and romantic tradition, which implies rather than expressed, springs from the fact of familiarity. Patient, long, diligent and sympathetic study has given the poet the secret of all poetic literature. This flower of song is not tied to the stalk—it grows in the richest garden mold.

And now, as a crown to his literary life, Longfellow combines his exquisite scholarship and his poetic skill and experience in the translation of one of the great poems of the world, and of all those poems the most difficult for a foreign mind of a later age to understand. The work is so well done that it seems to be finally done. And why not well done, since it is the result not alone of the poet's scholarship and skill, but of the most competent assistance which the country, or perhaps any country, can furnish? Every Wednesday evening, for many a happy month, in the pleasant study of the Craigie House, the poet read the canto he had translated to his friends Norton and Lowell, who with him are the three best Danteans among our scholars; and they fell upon the translation with all their mother wit, with all their critical skill, with all their poetic instinct and faculty, and intent only upon a faithful and poetic rendering of the exact meaning of Dante, they spared no felicity of praise which did not seem to them wholly accurate, and no melody nor picturesque epithet which was not perfectly justified by the poem. The translator heard, weighed, rejected or approved, accepting a correction or reasonably clinging to his own conviction. Never was a poem so studied and so transfused into another tongue. It is a monument of the most beautiful literary friendship as well as of scholarship.

WORTH BETTER THAN SHOW.

A young oriental prince was visiting at the castle of a duke in one of the finest counties in England. He looked from his window into the beautiful garden, and inhaled the fragrance which was wafted towards him by the gentle breath of June.

"What exquisite perfume," he cried; "bring me, I pray you, the flower which so delights my sense. See you yon stately stalk, bearing on its shaft those gorgeous lilies whose snowy petals are veined with blood-red lines and with violet shade; that is undoubtedly the plant I seek."

They brought him the curious lily of Africa.

"Its odor is nauseating," he said; "but bring me that flower of a hue so much deeper and richer than even the beautiful roses of my own fair land. See how it glows like flame! surely a rich odor should distil from that regal plant."

It was a dahlia, and its scent was even less agreeable than that of the lily.

"Can it be, then, the large white blossoms clustered on yonder bush, or the blue cups on the neighboring shrub?" he asked.

No, the snowball and campanula proved alike scentless. Various plants yielded their odorless buds or broad-spreading petals for his inspection. But he found not what he sought.

"Surely it must be that golden ball," he said, "for so showy a bloom should at least charm the nostril as well as the eye."

"Faugh!" It was a marigold.

At length they placed in his hand a wee brown blossom.

"So unpretending a thing as this cannot surely be that for which I seek," exclaimed the prince, with a vexed air—"this appears to be nothing better than a weed."

He cautiously lifted it to his face.

"Is it possible?" he cried. "Is it really this unobtrusive brown weed which gives forth so precious an odor? Why, it hangs over the whole garden, and comes fanning in at my window like the very breath of health and purity. What is the name of this little darling?"

"Precisely that, your highness," answered his attendant—"this flower is called 'mignonette, the little darling.'"

"Wonderful! wonderful!" repeated the astonished prince, placing it in his bosom.

"Thus your highness perceives," remarked his tutor, gravely, "that the humble and unpretending often exhale the most precious virtues."—*Little Pilgrim.*

TAKE heed not to be overloaded in the soft luxuries of worldly enjoyments, for he who drinks too deeply of pleasure, will find sediment at the bottom, which pollutes and embitters what he relished at first.

AN INNER VIEW OF ROME.

The following extract is from Carleton's many letters to the *Boston Journal*, from Rome:

"But before leaving Rome, let us see what kind of liberty it is which the people enjoy under the rule of the Roman Church. We shall not find it in all respects like that of America, neither like that of more civilized nations. The Pope requires a strict observance of the saint's days, though he makes amends by allowing the people to enjoy themselves on the Sabbath, which is his recreation-day. He is zealous for the honor and glory of the saints, and requires the shutting of the museums. Calling upon an artist on a feast day, I found his studio closed. There was no pleasant sound of the workman's hammer chiselling the white marble. All was silent as the grave. "The Pope permits no hammering on the feast days," said the artist, who also remarked that it was a severe tax on his workmen, to be compelled to remain idle so many days of the year, that St. Catharine, the Virgin, St. Stephen, St. Clement, St. Sylvester, St. Louis, St. Gregory, St. Neri, St. Balbina, together with all the apostles, all souls, all saints, that they might be glorified. Every day in the year is a saint's day, but the shops are only required to be closed on seventy-one week-days during the twelve months. That is a loss of two and a half months out of the twelve—a serious matter to a people, the majority of whom find it no easy matter to keep body and soul together, whose average earnings will not exceed ten cents a day.

Here we come in contact with an ugly fact. This forcible restriction laid upon industry shows itself in a marriage list. Men cannot support families in Rome, working but nine months and a half out of twelve. By the census of 1862 it appears there were fifty-nine thousand unmarried men and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-one unmarried women, out of a population of two hundred and one thousand. Follow the matter a little further and you will discover a reason for the establishment of a hospital in which women may enter, closely veiled, where they may be cared for during sickness, and from which they may depart without any questions asked, returning again to society, the world knowing nothing of their shame, leaving behind them, in the wards of the hospital, children, who through life, will know no father or mother.

Entering one of the book stores, where English books are kept, I inquired for a Bible. "We are not allowed to keep them," was the reply. Every book, before being exposed for sale, must come under the eye of the Pope. All newspapers entering Rome, are subject to a like ordeal. Not unfrequently, those who frequent reading rooms, find the London journals missing, the papers having been suppressed by the government, on account of obnoxious articles.

Should you ever visit Rome, pray that death may not overtake you there, for though kind friends might bear your remains to the Protestant burial place, outside the city, the Pope would not permit them to place any inscription on the headstone, indicating that you had hope in the resurrection, or of eternal life. You are a heretic, accursed of God, by the Pope.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Dr. Guthrie, in one of his charming magazine articles, holds up the remarkable example of the Rechabites, who, in spite of temptation and of the general degeneracy in Israel, adhered inflexibly to their ancestor's command to drink no intoxicating liquors. In the case cited in the Scriptures, their fidelity to principle was most noteworthy. He says:

"The instructions of Jonadab to his children, in conformity to which, since example is better than precept, he probably shaped his own practice, were these as recorded in the thirty-fifth chapter of Jeremiah: "We will drink no wine," said his tribe, "for Jonadab, the son of Rechab, our father, commanded us, saying, Ye shall drink no wine, neither ye nor your sons, forever; neither shall ye build houses, nor sow seed, nor plant vineyard, nor have any; but all your days ye shall dwell in tents."

Thus steadfastly adhering to a practice which the founder of their house had enjoined, and age had made venerable in their eyes, the Rechabites answered Jeremiah, pushing away the cup he offered. Though not without God's sanction, and indeed in obedience to His express directions, the prophet had put these stout men and their stern principles to no ordinary test. It was in the very temple and house of God that the wine was offered. It was poured out by the hand of His most pious servants. He was a prophet of the Most High God who invited them to drink,—what, apart from the prohibition of Jonadab, they probably had no objection to use.

How natural in these circumstances for them to say—That cannot be forbidden which is offered in holy vessels; nor wrong to which a prophet invites? But they put away the cup, saying, "We have obeyed the voice of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, our father, in all that he hath charged us, to drink no wine in all our days, we, our wives, our sons, nor our daughters." Happy family!—of how few, if any, of ours could it be said—in which for three hundred years there had never been a drunkard to break a mother's heart, to bring shame on those who loved him, to fill a dishonored grave!

However people may, or may not, think it duty to set the example and rear their children up in the customs of the Rechabites, they cannot but admire the wisdom of this man. Holding prevention to be better than cure, and that, as all experience proves, it is much easier to keep people out of temptation than to save them in it, Jonadab, while enjoining his descendants to drink no wine, seeks to protect them from temptation. The general lesson which Jonadab's injunction teaches is one the truth and importance of which none will question. Peace of conscience and purity of life turn much more on our avoiding than on our resisting temptation. It is wiser, if it be possible, to flee than to fight it.

CHILDREN'S FEET.—Life-long discomfort, disease and sudden death often come to children through the inattention or carelessness of the parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the thing to be last attended to, see that the feet are dry and warm; neglect of this has often resulted in a dangerous attack of croup, diphtheria or a fatal sore throat.

Always on coming from school, on entering the house from a visit or errand, in rainy, muddy, or thawing weather, the child's shoes should be removed, and the mother should herself ascertain if the stockings are the least damp, and if so they should be taken off, the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hand till perfectly dry, and another pair of shoes be put on, and the other shoes and stockings should be placed where they can be dried, so as to be ready for future use at a moment's notice.

A PLEA FOR YOUTHFUL ENTHUSIASM.

Think how, without a friend like St. Paul to throw his mantle over him, Timothy's own modesty would have silenced him, and his young enthusiasm might have been withered by ridicule or severity. From this instance we are enabled to draw a lesson for all ages. There are few periods in life more critical than that in which sensibilities and strong feeling begin to develop themselves in young people. The question is about to be decided whether what is at present merely romantic feeling is to become generous devotion, and to end by maturing into self-denial, or whether it is to remain only a sickly sentiment, and by re-action, degenerate into a bitter and a sneering tone. And there are perhaps few countries in which the danger is so great, and so much to be guarded against, as here in England. Nowhere is feeling met with so little sympathy as here—nowhere is enthusiasm so much kept down—nowhere do young persons learn so soon the fashionable tone of strongly admiring nothing—wondering at nothing—reverencing nothing—and nowhere does a young man so easily fall into the habit of laughing at his own best and purest feelings. And this was a danger which the Apostle Paul knew well and could not overlook. He foresaw the risk of paralyzing that young and beautiful enthusiasm of Timothy by the party spirit of Corinth, by the fear of the world's laugh, or by the recoil with which a young man, dreading to be despised, hides what is best and noblest in himself and consequently becomes hard and commonplace. In earlier days Appollos himself ran the same risk. He set out preaching all the truth that he knew enthusiastically. It was very poor truth, lamentably incomplete, embracing only John's baptism, that is, the doctrine which John taught. Had the Christians met him with sneers, had they said, "This young upstart does not preach the Gospel," there would have been either a great teacher blighted, or else a strong mind embittered into defiance and heresy. But from this he was delivered by the love and prudence of Aquila and Priscilla, who, we read, "took him unto them, and expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly." They made allowances, they did not laugh at his imperfections, nor damp his enthusiasm; they united him with themselves; they strengthened what was weak—they lopped away what was incorrect; they directed rightly what was energetic. Happy the man who has been true to the ideal of his youth, and has been strong enough to work out in real life the plan which pleased his childish thought! Happy he who is not ashamed of his first enthusiasm, but looks back to it with natural piety, as to the parent of what he now is! But for one of whom this is true—how many are there whom the experience of life has soured and rendered commonplace! How many who were once touched by the sunlight of hope have grown cold, settled down into selfishness, or have become mere domestic men, stifled in wealth or lost in pleasure!

Above all things, therefore, let us beware of this cold, supercilious tone which blights what is generous, and affects to disbelieve all that is disinterested and unworldly. Let us guard against the Mephistophiles spirit, which loves and reverences nothing.—*F. W. Robertson.*

HOW A YOUNG MAN GOES TO BED.

A few days since we published an extract from a story in the "Land we Love," written by Miss Fannie Downing. It was entitled, "How a young lady goes to bed," and although not an entire stranger to a lady's boudoir, we cannot assure the less enlightened of our sex of the fidelity or truthfulness of Miss Fanny's sketch. Doubtless it afforded great gratification to the majority of male readers; it did to us, we know; and as a slight return we intend to disclose to her sex the manner in which a young man goes to bed, and shall cite as an example one of our own acquaintances. For convenience we adopt the same style in which the other was written, and use the past tense.

Dismissing his fuddled companion of the evening at the street door, Master George performed the task of ascending the two flights of stairs leading to his own room, and noiselessly as the weakness of his knees would admit and without other assistance than that of his own unsteady fingers grasping along the walls. Upon reaching the room the coat was removed and flung at the back of the nearest chair; the vest was handled more carefully, as the pocket contained his watch, but the pantaloons came off with a jerk.

After filling and lighting his pipe he proceeded with the preliminaries. Some recent purchases were taken from a coat pocket and part placed upon the mantel and the balance stowed away in a trunk to be used as circumstances might require. With much tugging, growling, and swearing the boots were removed, and the last one being unusually troublesome received an impetus from the foot that sent it flying to the furthermost corner. Removing then a pair of socks (that should have been in the washerwoman's tub) an earnest and protracted inspection of the feet ensued, the young man indulging in speculations as to whether or not those blasted corns would prevent his appearing in "them new boots" at that "little gathering" to-morrow night. The delicate paper collar (size immaterial) was hastily torn off, and being soiled on both sides from turning, was disdainfully tossed toward the fire place and the necktie flung on the foot of the bed.

The usual slow progress of removing the shirt was ignored on this occasion; several impatient jerks, and then with a sudden stretch upward with the long arms, off went buttons, rip went muslin, and the angular shoulders of the wearer "rose in unrestricted freedom." The "snowy" night shirt was then drawn over the head and its delicate—cotton tape binding and graceful folds of brown canton flannel left to accommodate themselves to circumstances.

"A puff of fragrant breath" redolent of bad gin and lemon from a pair of tobacco stained lips, and out went the light, and down went the pipe on the table. Not being so fortunate as to have any "Mandy" for a room mate, and the household domestics being small and discreet, he did not leave the door unbolted, but with a growl at the bachelor solitude of his couch, jerked down the "kivers," plunged within, pressed his innocent head on the pillow, and after several moments of twitching, turning and grumbling, settled on his back and a fierce attack of snoring ensued, which closes the scene.

Imagine such a domestic existence as this linked to the etherial, dainty and refined "Miss Fannie." Enjoy your little maidenly privileges and arrangements while you can, "Miss Charlie," for we fear that a variety of circumstances in wedded life would ruthlessly interfere with the systematic course ascribed to you in preparing for a night's rest.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

THE proudest man, as well as the greatest, will stoop to a flower.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square............	$4.50	$6.00	$10.00
Two squares...........	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares.........	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column.....	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column...........	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column............	30.00	45.00	80.00

FLOWERS.

No sitting room is completely furnished without a few choice plants within to give it an air of cheerfulness, with their freshness and fragrance. Almost every article of ornament and luxury cost money, but these the poorest household may enjoy at the expense of a little pleasant care, the reward of which will surely and speedily follow. It is a constant source of delight to watch the expanding leaves and swelling buds growing as they do to be once cherished friends instead of things inanimate, whose influence upon the character is ever refining and elevating, whose lessons of instruction are ever ennobling and purifying. Who that has watched the growing beauty of some tender plant can wonder that the French infidel, Compte de Charney, who spent months in the care and study of a delicate flowering plant, was led by its influence to believe in its Maker? They are among the available means that have been placed within reach of mothers and sisters for rendering home attractive to its inmates, and holding them within its walls, leading them into the higher walks of refinement and purity which those who love the beautiful pursue. The lessons which they may teach by means of them can not be forgotten, even though the pathway in after life may lie among thorns.—*Christian Freeman.*

THE SECRET OF SPURGEON'S EFFICIENCY.—Spurgeon's efficiency is said to lie in his administrative ability. He not only works himself, but inspires others to work with all their might. It is said that a commercial firm in London were so impressed with his administrative ability that they offered him $15,000 a year to embark his influence in their enterprise. He manages a church of 2,800 members, a theological seminary of 100 students, publishes a monthly magazine and a weekly sermon, has just issued a hymn book, and is about to establish an orphan asylum. He has infused this spirit of work into his church. Six hundred young men go out every Sunday to preach wherever they can get a hearing. Prayer meetings are held in fifty or more places every evening. A Bible class of 300 young men is conducted by one of the elders. Mrs. Bartlett, a member of this church, has a class of nine hundred, the average attendance being seven hundred, which at its inception, numbered only three. Success, in religious as well as secular enterprises, is generally proportionate to the amount of well-directed effort. If we would reap, we must sow. The most shining abilities cannot dispense with active labors.

SILENT INFLUENCES.—It is the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivulet which runs along, day and night, by the farm house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there as he pours it from the "hollow of his hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent or the world, while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gently flowing rivulets that water every farm, and meadow, and every garden, and that shall flow on every day and night with gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done, but by the daily and quiet virtues of life, the Christian temper, the good qualities of relatives and friends.

A DAY.—It has risen upon us from the great deep of eternity, girt round with wonder, emerging from the womb of darkness; a new creation of life and light spoken into being by the word of God. In itself one entire and perfect sphere of space and time, filled and emptied of the sun. Every past generation is represented in it; it is the flowering of all history, and in so much it is richer and better than all other days which have preceded it. And we have been re-created to new opportunities, with new powers—called to this utmost promontory of actual time, this centre of all coming life. And it is for to-day's work we have been endowed; it is for this we are pressed and surrounded with these facilities. The sum of our entire being is concentrated here; and to-day is all the time we absolutely have.—*Chapin.*

CARVING CHARACTER.—Did you ever watch a sculptor slowly fashioning a human countenance? It is not moulded at once. It is not struck out at a single blow. It is painfully and laboriously wrought. A thousand blows rough-cast it. Ten thousand chisel points polish and perfect it—put in the fine touches, and bring out the features and expression. It is a work of time, but at last, the full likeness comes out, and stands fixed and unchanged in the solid marble. So does a man carve out his own moral likeness. Every day he adds something to the work. A thousand acts of thought, and will, and effort, shapes the features and expressions of the soul. Habits of love, piety, and truth—habits of falsehoods, passion, or goodness, silently mould and fashion it, till at length it wears the likeness of God, or the image of a demon.

THE CHAPEL IN THE HEART.—In your retirement, make frequent colloquies, or short discoursings with God and thy own soul. Every return of the heart in these intercourses is a going to Him, an appearing in His presence, and a representing Him present to thy spirit and to thy necessity. This was long since called by a spiritual person "a building to God a chapel in our heart." It reconciles Martha's employment with Mary's devotion, charity and religion, the necessities of our calling and the employment of devotion. For thus in the midst of the works of your trade you may retire into your chapel—the heart—and converse with God by frequent addresses and returns.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

THE SOUL MADE VISIBLE.—Every one knows that in every human face there is an impalpable, immaterial something, which we call "expression," which seems to be, as it were, "the soul made visible." Where minds live in the region of pure thoughts and happy emotions, the felicities and sanctities of the inner temple shine out through the mortal tenement, and play over it like lambent flame. The incense makes the whole altar sweet; and we can understand what the poet means when he says that—

"Beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall pass into her face."

On the other hand no man can lead a gormandizing, sordid or licentious life, and still wear a countenance hallowed and sanctified with a halo of peace and joy.—*Horace Mann.*

MISFORTUNE and misconduct were born twins. Our faults are oft the parents of our woes; and he who most declaims at the world's frown has generally done his best to earn it.

MOST PEOPLE seem to think that advice like physic, to do good must be disagreeable.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO. 29.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &c.

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,)		$2.00
"	(if not paid within six mos.)	$2.50
"	(if not paid within the year,)	$3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

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Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [April 1, 1864-tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street.
Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS..........J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on the square near the Presbyterian Church. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. [June 9, 1865.

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL..........J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE..........E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW..........JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.
NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.
Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.
May 31.3m WM. CHENOWETH.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

O YES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.
April5:6m* HENRY B. MOCK.

Poetry.

THE BROTHER OF MERCY.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER

Piero Luca, known of all the town
As the gray porter by the Pitti wall
Where the noon shadows of the gardens fall,
Sick and in dolor, waited to lay down
His last sad burden, and beside his mat
The barefoot monk of La Certosa sat.

Unseen, in square and blossoming garden drifted,
Soft sunset lights through green Val d'Arno sifted;
Unheard, below the living shuttle-shifted
Backward and forth, and wove, in love or strife,
In mirth or pain, the mottled web of life;
But when at last came upward from the street
Tinkle of bell and tread of measured feet,
The sick man started, and strove to rise in vain,
Sinking back heavily with a moan of pain.
And the monk said, "'Tis but the Brotherhood
Of Mercy going on some errand good·
Their black masks by the palace wall I see,"
Piero answered faintly, "Woe is me!
This day for the first time in forty years
In vain the bell hath sounded in my ears,
Calling me with my brethern of the mask,
Beggar and prince alike, to some new task
Of love or pity,—haply from the street
To bear a wretch, plague stricken, or, with feet
Hushed to the quickened ear and feverish brain,
To tread the crowded lazaretto's floors,
Down the long twilight of the corridors,
'Midst tossing arms and faces full of pain.
I love the work; it was its own rewad.
I never counted on it to offset
My sins, which are many, or make less my debt
To the free grace and mercy of our Lord;
But somehow, father, it has come to be
In these long years so much a part of me,
I should not know myself, if lacking it,
But with the work the worker, too, would die,
And in my place some other self would sit
Joyful or sad—what matters, if not I?
And now all's over, woe is me!"—"My son,"
The monk said soothingly, "Thy work is done;
And no more as a servant, but the guest
Of God thou enterest thy eternal rest.
No toil, no tears, no sorrow for the lost
Shall mar thy perfect bliss. Thou shalt sit down
Clad in white robes, and weara golden crown
Forever and forever." Piero tossed
On his sick pillow. "Miserable me!
I am too poor for such grand company;
The crown would be too heavy for this gray
Old head; and God forgive me if I say
It would be hard to sit there night and day,
Like an image in the Tribune, doing naught
With these hard hands, that all my life have wrought,
Not for bread only, but for pity's sake.
I'm dull at prayers; I could not keep awake,
Counting my deads. Mine's but a crazy head,
Scarce worth the saving, if all else be dead.
And if one goes to heaven without a heart,
God knows he leaves behind his better part.
I love my fellow men; the worst I know
I would do good to. Will death change me so
That I shall sit among the lazy saints,
Turning a deaf ear to the sore complaints
Of souls that suffer? Why, I never yet
Left a poor dog in the *strada* hard beset,
Or ass o'erladen! Must I rate man less
Than dog or ass, in holy selfishness?
Methinks (Lord, pardon, if the thougkt be sin!)
The world of pain were better, if therein
One's heart might still be human, and desires
Of natural pity drop upon its fires
Some cooling tears."
Thereat the pale monk crossed
His brow, and, muttering, "Madman! thou art lost!"
Took up his pyx and fled; and, left alone,
The sick man closed his eyes with a great groan
That sank into a prayer, "Thy will be done!"

Then was he made aware, by soul or ear,
Of somewhat pure and holy bending o'er him,
And of a voice like that of her who bore him,
Tender and most compassionate: "Never fear!
For heaven is love, as God himself is love;
Thy work below shall be thy work above."
And when he looked, lo! in the stern monk's place
He saw the shining of an angel's face!

Miscellaneous.

HOW I CAUGHT MY FIRST TROUT.

We caught our big trout in the Marshpee, and we will tell you how we did it, though the words make us blush as we write them. We were young then, and it is to be hoped innocent; and having gone to Sandwich, on Cape Cod, in search of untried fields, discovered a jolly, corpulent landlord, named Teasedale, who, with his friend, Jonny Trout, so named jocosely, were the fishermen of the neighborhood. That was before the stream was preserved for the benefit of the "poor Indian," and poorer fishermen mulcted, as at present in five dollars a day for the privilege of fishing. We drove to the stream, almost six miles, Teasedale enlivening the early June morning, with snatches of hunting songs, and when there plunged recklessly in. Oh! but the water was cold—a dozen large springs poured in their freezing contents—and the blood fairly crept back to our hearts. The stream ran through a narrow defile, overhung with the thickly tangled vine and creepers, rendering a cast of the line impossible, and had worked its way far under the steep banks, making dark watery caverns, where the great fish could lie in wait for their prey. We removed the upper joint of our fly-rod, which was heavy and strong, and leaving the line through the last ring of the second joint, we put on a bait next to the fly in beauty and effect, the minnow. The water was freezing cold—the closely entwined boughs and leaves shut out the heavens above, and we were left alone in the shadow darkness with the tenants of the deep. The herring frequented the book, and pursued by the large trout, darted in shoals between our feet. It is always a good sign when the herring are running, and we had excellent luck.

I was using a single hook, keeping the bait well ahead of me and creeping cautiously in the freezing water, watching the tiny float as it danced its merry course along now borne swiftly over the rippling current, anon caught in an eddy and returning in its track, and then again resting motionless in some dark and quiet pool. It was scarcely visible beneath the dense shadows, and once in a while it would disappear from my straining sight; then followed a sharp blow with my rod, a fierce tug, a short fight between fear, despair and cunning on the one side, and strength, energy and judgment on the other. The prey once hooked, and skill there was not; it was a mere contention of two brute forces, in which the weaker went to the basket. An exhibition of skill and tenderness would have resulted in an entanglement round the nearest root, and the loss of fish, leader and hook. Still, there was excitement; the situation was romantic; the narrow gorge, the deep and rapid stream, the closely matted trees and vines, the ever-changing surface of the current, which adds beauty to the tamest brook, all combined to lend enchantment to the scene. The fish were large and vigorous, fresh run from the sea, where they had, the winter long, been a terror to the small fry, and early death to juicy and unsuspicious shell-fish. They fought fiercely for life and liberty, their homes and their household gods, and alas! too often successfully. The risk of their escape added to the interest of the occasion, and the number of herring darting past, gave continual promise of the presence of their arch enemy, the trout.

I had half-filled my basket, and had met with wonderful escapes and terrible heart-rending losses, mingled with exhilarating successes. I had made about half the distance, as well as judged, and felt proud and happy as no king upon his throne ever did or will. My rod, though a fly-rod, was whipped every few inches with silk and thus strengthened had stood the unequal conflict admirably. Still hoping for better things—who will not hope for the impossible?—I strode on. Below me the current made a sudden turn at a bend in the stream, and eddied swiftly under the overhanging bank. The brook almost disappeared in what was evidently a vast cavern deep in the bowels of that bank. In such watery places, amid the worn rocks, the tangled roots, the undulating moss and weeds, fierce-eyed, monstrous trout delight to dwell. In such fortresses they await unwary travelers, and dark deeds are done in the congenial darkness—outrage, riots and murder stalk boldly about. The migratory herring, harmless and unsuspicious, peers in and starts affrighted back, then peers again, at last ventures forward, and then, compelled by instinct to ascend, tries to dart hastily by; there is a sudden rush, a frantic struggle, a piteous look entreating mercy of pitiless hearts; for an instant the water is dyed with blood and then flows on, washing all trace of the deed away.

I approach the den carefully, the feather-like float dancing merrily far ahead over the rippling tide, and as the line is paid out, swaying from side to side, close in front of the roots that fringe the bank, still not a sign; a step forward—the water carries it under the bank out of sight. I stand still, expectant; nothing yet. I creep cautiously to the very bank, and thrust my rod in the water, aye, under the bank its full length. What's that! Ah! what a tug! I have him the monster, the Giant Despair of the wayfaring herring. How he pulls! I must have him out of his retreat; it is a great risk but my only chance. I strain my rod, my line, almost my arms to the utmost; he comes; disdainful of surreptitious advantages, relying on his great strength; he has not taken protection of weed or stump. Now my boy, do your utmost; yes, leap from the water, dart down with the current; I must give to you a little; no line can stand that strain; but you will never reach your lair again. Turn about, head up stream, that is what I want; there is a sandy bank above us, can I but reach it and land you there. Ah! you perceive the danger or have changed your mind; now you fly down steam with the slackened line hissing through the water behind you. Well, go, you will soon return again. Already beautifully, you have passed the bank; now, rod, be true; line, do your duty. The pliant ash bends, the upper joint has passed below the but in a wide hoop. He comes, his head is up; if I can but keep it out of water! he dashes the foaming waves with his strong tail; one more effort; bend rod, but do not break; he is out of water; I have him. He is dancing on the yellow sand his last dance in mortal form; his changing hues glancing in the mild light, his fierce mouth gasping, his bright sides befouled with sand and dust, his glittering scales torn off by the sharp stones. His efforts grow fainter, the flashing eye dims, a few convulsive throes and he is quiet; the grim hand of death has pressed upon him.

He is indeed the prince of monsters, the paragon of giants; so thick, so deep, with so small a head for so large a body; such brilliant hues; the fins so red, the blue and carmine spots so numerous and delicate. I wash him off and stand gazing at him in my hand regardless of farther sport. I have captured the king, and care not to follow his subalterns. I lay him gently in my basket; he will not lie at full length. I cover him with moss, filling the little room left, and forcing my way through the overhanging bushes, and, reaching the broad light of day, proudly await the arrival of my companion. Then the moss is carefully removed, and the beauties of my darling are unveiled, and flash and gleam in the sunlight.—["*Game Fish of the North*," *by Barnwell.*]

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CARLYLE,S SKETCH OF LUTHER.—A coarse, rugged, plebeian face it was with great crags of cheek bones—a wild amount of passionate energy and appetite! But in his dark eyes were floods of sorrow; and the deepest melancholy and sweetness were all there. Often did there seem to meet in Luther the very opposite points in man's character. "He, for example, of whom Richter had said his words were half-battles. he, when he first began to preach, suffered un-heard-of agony. "O, Dr. Staupitz, Dr. Staupitz, Dr Staupitz," said he to the vicar-general of his order, "I cannot do it, I shall die in three months. Indeed I cannot do it."

Dr. Staupitz, a wise and considerate man, said upon this, "Well, Sir Martin, if you must die, you must, but remember that they need good heads up yonder, too. So preach, and then live or die, as it happens." So Luther preached and lived, and he became, indeed one great whirlwind of energy to work without resting in this world; and also before he died, he wrote very many books—books in which the true man is found, for in the midst of all they denounced and cursed, what touches of tenderness lay. Look at the Table Talk, for example.

◆

WOMEN fill up all the intervals in conversation and in life like the down placed in glass boxes; we reckon the down as nothing, yet everything would break to pieces without it.

LONGFELLOW.

Few lives have ever been so symmetrical and satisfactory to others as that of the poet who has now translated Dante's great work. Genius, temperament and opportunity have all combined, and in the summer of his life he walks before the world unharmed by that most terrible ordeal, universal admiration. The genius of Longfellow is neither epic nor dramatic. It is not a power that astonishes or appals, and of course it has not escaped sharp criticism. From the unhappy Poe down to the priggish *Saturday Review*, there have been occasional voices that demurred to the chorus of sympathy and pleasure, and insisted that the world was all astray in its admiration of the singer; that he was neither Shakspeare nor Homer and that it was high time to have done with the praise of pretty verses. And even while they protest and complain, the peaceful voice of the bard is heard like a wood-thrush amid the chattering of jays:

Beautiful lily, dwelling by still rivers,
Or solitary mere,
Or where the sluggish meadow-brook delivers
Its waters to the weir!

Thou laughest at the mill, the whirr and worry
Of spindle and of loom,
And the great wheel that toils amid the hurry
And rushing of the flume.

Born to the purple, born to joy and pleasance,
Thou dost not toil nor spin,
But makest glad and radiant with thy presence
The meadow and the lin.

* * * * * * *

O flower-de-luce, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!
O flower of song, bloom on, and make forever
The world more fair and sweet!

So stands the poet with the flower of song in his hand; an ideal minnesinger, touching our hurrying, noisy American life with the romance of a troubadour.

Yet, while the sweetness and grace of Longfellow's muse give an air of extreme felicity to his poetry, and although a poet is supposed to sing as naturally as a bird, there is no more faithful and thorough worker in his vocation than he. If any youth, enchanted by the pensive melody of the line that flows as smoothly as the blossom-scented breeze of May, thinks that he can warble likewise—or lost in the soft reverie which, like a delicate summer haze upon tranquil hills, is the atmosphere of his verse, supposes that the poet is an idle dreamer—it is well for him to know that such works are the result not only of orginal perception and sympathy, but of the most careful, scholarly training. That indefinable air of familiarity with all poetic legend and romantic tradition, which implied rather than expressed, springs from the fact of familiarity. Patient, long, diligent and sympathetic study has given the poet the secret of all poetic literature. This flower of song is not tied to the stalk—it grows in the richest garden mold.

And now, as a crown to his literary life, Longfellow combines his exquisite scholarship and his poetic skill and experience in the translation of one of the great poems of the world, and of all those poems the most difficult for a foreign mind of a latter age to understand. The work is so well done that it seems to be finally done. And why not well done, since it is the result not alone of the poet's scholarship and skill, but of the most competent assistance which the country, or perhaps any country, can furnish? Every Wednesday evening, for many a happy month, in the pleasant study of the Cragie House, tho poet read the canto he had translated to his friends Norton and Lowell, who with him are the three best Danteans among our scholars; and they fell upon the translation with all their mother wit, with all their critical skill, with all their poetic instinct and faculty, and intent only upon a faithful and poetic rendering of the exact meaning of Dante, they spared no felicity of praise which did not seem to them wholly accurate, and no melody nor picturesque epithet which was not perfectly justified by the poem. The translator heard, weighed, rejected or approved, accepting a correction or reasonably clinging to his own conviction. Never was a poem so studied and so transfused into another tongue. It is a monument of the most beautiful literary friendship as well as of scholarship.

◆

WORTH, BETTER THAN SHOW.

A young oriental prince was visiting at the castle of a duke in one of the finest counties in England. He looked from his window into the beautiful garden, and inhaled the fragrance which was wafted towards him by the gentle breath of June.

"What exquisite perfume," he cried; "bring me, I pray you, the flower which so delights my sense. See you yon stately stalk, bearing on its shaft those gorgeous lilies, whose snowy petals are veined with blood-red lines and with violet shade; that is undoubtedly the plant I seek.

They brought him the curious lily of Africa.

"Its odor is nauseating," he said; "but bring me that flower of a hue so much deeper and richer than even the beautiful roses of my own fair land. See how it glows like flame! surely a rich odor should distil from that regal plant."

It was a dahlia, and its scent was even less agreeable than that of the lily.

"Can it be, then, the large white blossoms clustered on yonder bush, or the blue cups on the neighboring shrub?" he asked.

No, the snowball and campanula proved alike scentless. Various plants yielded their odorless buds or broad-spreading petals for his inspection. But he found not what he sought.

"Surely it must be that golden ball," he said; "for so showy a bloom should at least charm the nostril as well as the eye."

"Faugh!" It was a marigold.

At length they placed in his hand a wee brown blossom.

"So unpretending a thing as this cannot surely be that for which I seek," exclaimed the prince, with a vexed air—"this appears to be nothing better than a weed."

He cautiously lifted it to his face.

"Is is possible?" he cried. "Is it really this unobtrusive brown weed which gives forth so precious an odor? Why, it hangs over the whole garden, and comes fanning in at my window like the very breath of health and purity. What is the name of this little darling?"

"Precisely that, your highness" answered his attendant—"this flower is called 'mignonette, the little darling.'"

"Wonderful! wonderful!" repeated the astonished prince, placing it in his bosom.

"Thus your highness perceives," remarked his tutor, gravely, "that the humble and unpretending often exhale the most precious virtues."—*Little Pilgrim.*

◆

TAKE heed not to be overloaded in the soft luxuries of worldly enjoyments, for he who drinks too deeply of pleasure, will find sediment at the bottom, which pollutes and embitters what he relished at first.

AN INNER VIEW OF ROME.

The following extract is from Carleton's racy letters to the *Boston Journal*, from Rome:

"But before leaving Rome, let us see what kind of liberty it is which the people enjoy under the rule of the Roman Church. We shall not find it in all respects like that of America, neither like that of most civilized nations. The Pope requires a strict observance of the saint's days, though he makes amends by allowing the people to enjoy themselves on the Sabbath, which is his reception-day. He is zealous for the honor and glory of the saints, and requires the shutting of the museums. Calling upon an artist on a feast day, I found his studio closed. There was no pleasant sound of the workman's hammer chisselling the white marble. All was silent as the grave. "The Pope permits no hammering on the feast days," said the artist, who also remarked that it was a severe tax on his workmen, to be compelled to remain idle so many days of the year, that St. Catharine, the Virgin, St. Stephen, St. Clement, St. Sylvester, St. Louis, St. Gregory, St. Neri, St. Balbina, together with all the apostles, all souls, all saints, that they might be glorified. Every day in the year is a saint's day, but the shops are only required to be closed on seventy-one week days during the twelve months. That is a loss of two and a half months out of the twelve—a serious matter to a people, the majority of whom find it no easy matter to keep body and soul together, whose average earnings will not exceed ten cents a day.

Here we come in contact with an ugly fact. This forcible restriction laid upon industry shows itself in a marriage list. Men cannot support families in Rome, working but nine months and a half out of twelve. By the census of 1863 it appears there were fifty-nine thousand unmarried men, and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-one unmarried women, out of a population of two hundred and one thousand. Follow the matter a little further and you will discover a reason for the establishment of a hospital in which women may enter, closely veiled, where they may be cared for during sickness, and from which they may depart without any questions asked, returning again to society, the world knowing nothing of their shame, leaving behind them, in the wards of the hospital, children, who through life, will know no father or mother.

Entering one of the book stores, where English books are kept, I inquired for a Bible. "We are not allowed to keep them," was the reply. Every book, before being exposed for sale, must come under the eye of the Pope. All newspapers entering Rome, are subject to a like ordeal. Not unfrequently, those who frequent reading rooms, find the London journals missing, the papers having been suppressed by the government, on account of obnoxious articles.

Should you ever visit Rome, pray that death may not overtake you there, for though kind friends might bear your remains to the Protestant burial place, outside the city, the Pope would not permit them to place any inscription on the head-stone, indicating that you had hope in the resurrection, or of eternal life. You are a heretic, accursed of God, by the Pope.

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TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Dr. Guthrie, in one of his charming magazine articles, holds up the remarkable example of the Rechabites, who, in spite of temptation and of the general degeneracy in Israel, adhered inflexibly to their ancestor's command to drink no intoxicating liquors. In the case cited in the Scriptures, their infidelity to principle was most noteworthy. He says:

"The instructions of Jonadab to his children, in conformity to which, since example is better than precept, he probably shaped his own practice, were these as recorded in the thirty fifth chapter of Jeremiah: "We will drink no wine," said his tribe, "for Jonadab, the son of Rechab, our father, commanded us, saying: Ye shall drink no wine, neither ye nor your sons, forever; neither shall ye build houses, nor sow seed, nor plant vineyard, nor have any: but all your days ye shall dwell in tents."

Thus steadfastly adhering to a practice which the founder of their house had enjoined, and age had made venerable in their eyes, the Rechabites answered Jeremiah, pushing away the cup he offered. Though not without God's sanction, and indeed in obedience to His express directions, the prophet had put these stout men and their stern principles to no ordinary test. It was in the very temple and house of God that the wine was offered. It was poured out by the hand of His most pious servants. He was a prophet of the Most High God who invited them to drink,—what, apart from the prohibition of Jonadab, they probably had no objection to use.

How natural in these circumstances for them to say—That cannot be forbidden which is offered in holy vessels, nor wrong to which a prophet invites! Yet they put away the cup, saying, "We have obeyed the voice of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, our father, in all that he hath charged us, to drink no wine in all our days, we, our wives, our sons, nor our daughters." Happy family!—of how few, if any, of ours could it be said!—in which for three hundred years there had never been a drunkard to break a mother's heart, to bring shame on those who loved him, to fill a dishonored grave!

However people may, or may not, think it duty to set the example, and rear their children up in the customs of the Rechabites, they cannot but admire the wisdom of this man. Holding prevention to be better than cure, and that, as all experience proves, it is much easier to keep people out of temptation than to save them in it, Jonadab, while enjoining his decendants to drink no wine, seeks to protect them from temptation. The general lesson which Jonadab's injunction teaches is one the truth and importance of which none will question. Peace of conscience and purity of life turn much more on our avoiding than on our resisting temptation. It is wiser, if it be possible, to flee than to fight it.

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CHILDREN'S FEET.—Life-long discomfort dsiease and sudden death often come to children through the inattention or carelessness of the parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet; the thing to be last attended to, see that the feet are dry and warm; neglect of this has often resulted in a dangerous attack of croup, diptheria or a fatal sore throat.

Always on coming from school, on entering the house from a visit or errand, in rainy, muddy, or thawing weather, the child's shoes should be removed, and the mother should herself ascertain if the stockings are the least damp, and if so they should be taken off, the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hand till perfectly dry, and another pair of shoes be put on, and the other shoes and stockings should be placed where they can be dried, so as to be ready for future use at a moment's notice.

A PLEA FOR YOUTHFUL ENTHUSIASM.

Think how, without a friend like St. Paul to throw his mantle over him, Timothy's own modesty would have silenced him, and his young enthusiasm might have been withered by ridicule or asperity. From this instance we are enabled to draw a lesson for all ages. There are few periods in life more critical than that in which sensibilities and strong feeling begin to develop themselves in young people. The question is about to be decided whether what is at present merely romantic feeling is to become generous devotion, and to end by maturing into self-denial, or whether it is to remain only a sickly sentiment, and, by re-action, degenerate into a bitter and a sneering tone. And there are perhaps few countries in which the danger is so great, and so much to be guarded against, as here in England. Nowhere is feeling met with so little sympathy as here—nowhere is enthusiasm so much kept down—nowhere do young persons learn so soon the fashionable tone of strongly admiring nothing—wondering at nothing—reverencing nothing—and nowhere does a young man so easily fall into the habit of laughing at his own best and purest feelings. And this was a danger which the Apostle Paul knew well, and could not over look. He foresaw the risk of paralyzing that young and beautiful enthusiasm of Timothy by the party spirit of Corinth, by the fear of the world's laugh, or by the recoil with which a young man, dreading to be despised, hides what is best and noblest in himself and consequently becomes hard and commonplace. In earlier days Appollos himself ran the same risk. He set out preaching all the truth that he knew enthusiastically. It was very poor truth, lamentably incomplete, embracing only John's baptism, that is: the doctrine which John taught. Had the Christians met him with sneers, had they said, "This young upstart does not preach the Gospel," there would have been either a great teacher blighted, or else a strong mind embittered into defiance and heresy. But from this he was delivered by the love and prudence of Aquila and Priscilla, who, we read, "took him unto them, and expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly." They made allowances; they did not laugh at his imperfections, nor damp his enthusiasm; they united him with themselves; they strengthened what was weak—they lopped away what was luxuriant; they directed rightly what was energetic. Happy the man who has been true to the ideal of his youth, and has been strong enough to work out in real life the plan which pleased his childish thought! Happy he who is not ashamed of his first enthusiasm, but looks back to it with natural piety, as to the parent of what he now is! But for one of whom this is true—how many are there whom the experience of life has soured and rendered commonplace! How many who were once touched by the sunlight of hope have grown cold, settled down into selfishness, or have become mere domestic men, stifled in wealth or lost in pleasure!

Above all things, therefore, let us beware of that cold, supercilious tone which blights what is generous, and affects to disbelieve all that is disinterested and unworldly. Let us guard against the Mephistopheles spirit, which loves and reverences nothing.—*F. W. Robertson*

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HOW A YOUNG MAN GOES TO BED.

A few days since we published an extract from a story in the "Land we Love," written by Miss Fannie Downing. It was entitled, "How a young lady goes to bed," and although not an entire stranger to a lady's boudoir, we cannot assure the less enlightened of our sex of the fidelity or truthfulness of Miss Fanny's sketch. Doubtless it afforded great gratification to the majority of male readers; it did to us, we know, and as a slight return we intend to disclose to her sex the manner in which a young man goes to bed, and shall cite as an example one of our own acquaintances. For convenience we adopt the same style in which the other was written, and use the past tense:

Dismissing his fuddled companion of the evening at the street door, Master George performed the task of ascending the two flights of stairs leading to his own room, and noiselessly as the weakness of his knees would admit and without other assistance than that of his own unsteady fingers grasping along the walls. Upon reaching the room the coat was removed and flung at the back of the nearest chair, the vest was handled more carefully, as the pocket contained his watch, but the pantaloons came off with a jerk.

After filling and lighting his pipe he proceeded with the preliminaries. Some recent purchases were taken from a coat pocket and part placed upon the mantel and the balance stowed away in a trunk to be used as circumstances might require. With much tugging, growling, and swearing the boots were removed, and the last one being unusually troublesome received an impetus from the foot that sent it flying to the furthermost corner. Removing then a pair of socks (that should have been in the washerwoman's tub) an earnest and protracted inspection of the feet ensued, the young man indulging in speculations as to whether or not those blasted corns would prevent his appearing in "them new boots" at that "little gathering" to morrow night. The delicate paper collar (size immaterial) was hastily torn off, and being soiled on both sides from turning, was disdainfully tossed toward the fire place and the necktie flung on the foot of the bed.

The usual slow progress of removing the shirt was ignored on this occasion; several impatient jerks, and then with a sudden stretch upward with the bony arms, off went buttons, rip went muslin, and the angular shoulders of the wearer "rose in unrestricted freedom." The "snowy" night shirt was then drawn over the head and its delicate—cotton tape binding and graceful folds of brown canton flannel left to accommodate themselves to circumstances.

"A puff of fragrant breath" redolent of bad gin and lemon from a pair of tobacco stained lips, and out went the light, and down went the pipe on the table. Not being so fortunate as to have any "Mandy" for a room mate, and the household domestics being aged and discreet, he did not leave the door unbolted, but with a growl at the bachelor solitude of his couch, jerked down the "kiver," plunged within, pressed his innocent head on the pillow, and after several moments of twitching, turning and grumbling, settled on his back and a fierce attack of snoring ensued, which closes the scene.

Imagine such a domestic existence as this linked to the etherial, dainty and refined "Miss Preston." Enjoy your litt'e maidenly priviliges and arrangements while you can, "Miss Charlie," for we fear that a variety of circumstances in wedded life would ruthlessly interfere with the systematic course ascribed to you in preparing for a night's rest.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

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THE proudest man, as well as the greatest, will stoop to a flower.

FLOWERS.

No sitting room is completely furnished without a few choice plants within to give it an air of cheerfulness, with their freshness and fragrance. Almost every article of ornament and luxury cost money, but these the poorest household may enjoy at the expense of a little pleasant care, the reward of which will surely and speedily follow. It is a constant source of delight to watch the expanding leaves and swelling buds growing as they do to be once cherished friends instead of things inanimate, whose influence upon the character is ever refining and elevating, whose lessons of instruction are ever ennobling and purifying. Who that has watched the growing beauty of some tender plant can wonder that the French infidel, Compte de Charney, who spent months in the care and study of a delicate flowering plant, was led by its influence to believe in its Maker? They are among the available means that have been placed within reach of mothers and sisters for rendering home attractive to its inmates, and holding them within its walls, leading them into the higher walks of refinement and purity which those who love the beautiful pursue. The lessons which they may teach by means of them can not be forgotton, even though the pathway in after life may lie among thorns.—*Christian Freeman.*

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THE SECRET OF SPURGEONS'S EFFICIENCY—Spurgeon's efficiency is said to lie in his administrative ability. He not only works himself, but inspires others to work with all their might. It is said that a commercial firm in London were so impressed with his administrative ability that they offered him $15,000 a year to embark his influence in their enterprise. He manages a church of 3,800 members, a theological seminary of 100 students, publishes a monthly magazine and a weekly sermon, has just issued a hymn book, and is about to establish an orphan asylum. He has infused this spirit of work into his church. Six hundred young men go out every Sunday to preach wherever they can get a hearing. Prayer meetings are held in fifty or more places every evening. A Bible-class of 300 young men is conducted by one of the elders. Mrs. Bartlett, a member of this church, has a class of nine hundred, the average attendance being seven hundred, which at its inception, numbered only three. Success, in religious as well as secular enterprises, is generally proportionate to the amount of well-directed effort. If we would reap, we must sow. The most shining abilities cannot dispense with active labors.

◆

SILENT INFLUENCES.—It is the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivulet which runs along, day and night, by the farm house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there as he pours it from the "hollow of his hand," But one Niagara is enough for the continent or the world, while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gently flowing rivulets that water every farm, and meadow, and every garden, and that shall flow on every day and night with gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives, It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done, but by the daily and quiet virtues of life, the Christian temper, the good qualities of relatives and friends.

◆

A DAY.—It has risen upon us from the great deep of eternity, girt round with wonder; emerging from the womb of darkness; a new creation of life and light spoken into being by the word of God. In itself one entire and perfect sphere of space and time, filled and emptied of the sun. Every past generation is represented in it; it is the flowering of all history, and in so much it is richer and better than all other days which have preceeded it. And we have been re-created to new opportunities, with new powers—called to this utmost promontory of actual time, this centre of all coming life. And it is for to-day's work we have been endowed; it is for this we are pressed and surrounded with these facilities. The sum of our entire being is concentrated here; and to day is all the time we absolutely have.—*Chapin.*

◆

CARVING CHARACTER.—Did you ever watch a sculptor slowly fashioning a human countenance? It is not moulded at once. It is not struck out at a single blow. It is painfully and laboriously wrought. A thousand blows rough-cast it. Ten thousand chisel points polish and perfect it—put in the fine touches, and bring out the features and expression. It is a work of time, but at last, the full likeness comes out, and stands fixed and unchanged in the solid merble. So does a man carve out his own moral likeness. Every day he adds something to the work. A thousand acts of thought, and will, and efforts, shapes the features and expressions of the soul. Habits of love piety, and truth—habits of falsehoods, passion, or goodness, silently mould and fashion it, till at length it wears the likeness of God, or the image of a demon.

◆

THE CHAPEL IN THE HEART.—In your retirement, make frequent colloquies, or short discoursings with God and thy own soul. Every return of the heart in these intercourses is a going to Him, an appearing in his presence, and in representing him present to thy spirit and to thy necessity. This was long since called by a spiritual person "a building to God a chapel in our heart." It reconciles Martha's employment with Mary's devotion, charity and religion, the necessities of our calling and the employment of devotion. For thus in the midst of the works of your trade you may retire into your chapel—the heart—and converse with God by frequent addresses and returns.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

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THE SOUL MADE VISIBLE.—Every one knows that in every human face there is an impalpable, immaterial something, which we call "expression," which seems to be, as it were, "the soul made visible." Where minds live in the region of pure thoughts and happy emotions, the felicities and sanctities of the inner temple shine out through the mortal tenement, and play over it like lambent flame. The incense makes the whole altar sweet; and we can understand what the poet means when he says that—

"Beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall pass into her face."

On the other hand no man can lead a gormandizing sordid or licentious life, and still wear a countenance hallowed and sanctified with a halo of peace and joy.—*Horace Mann.*

◆

MISFORTUNE and misconduct were born twins. Our faults are oft the parents of our woes; and he who most declaims at the world's frown has generally done his best to earn it.

◆

MOST PEOPLE seem to think that advice like physic, to do good must be disagreeable.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County,
JOHN WELLER, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.
TREASURER,
JOHN R. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry.
AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

HYPOCRISY BOILED DOWN.

The Radical leaders, after having deceived the soldiers with a bounty law which makes no provision for the payment of the bounties it proposes to give, thus insult the intelligence of the men whom they have cheated and are now seeking again to deceive:

> "That the gratitude of the people to the soldiers and sailors, whose bravery met and overthrew the slaveholders' rebellion, should have repeated and emphatic expression; and that we heartily disapprove of and condemn the course of the Secretary of the Treasury, in postponing and ignoring the just claims of our brave defenders upon the bounty of the Government, awarded to them by the National Congress."
>
> This language is found in the platform of the Radical party of this State. Words are very cheap and it is an easy matter to fawn and flatter, but why did not these glorious friends of the soldier denounce Congress, their own Congress, for not making provision for the payment of the additional bounties? Ah! there's the rub! The Secretary of the Treasury would willingly pay them, nay, he could not withhold payment, if he had the means wherewith to do it. And why is it that the treasury is exhausted? Soldiers, we will tell you! *It is because the expenses of the Congressional Satraps who have been set up over the South, in order to Africanize that portion of the country, must be paid.* It costs millions upon millions to carry out the Congressional plan of reconstruction, which is intended for no other purpose than to hand over the ten excluded States to the domination of negroes, so that the Radical party may retain its ascendancy. The Freedman's Bureau and the Reconstruction Suzerains must be supported. Soldiers, you can wait for your bounties till the Radicals make the negroes your political and social equals!—In view of these facts, (and stubborn facts they are) is not the above quoted resolution, a piece of the most infamous, shameless, and disgusting hypocrisy that ever emanated from the heart of man? Who can be deceived by it, nay who will not join us in denouncing it as it deserves?

The above article has been copied bodily from the *Gazette* of last week. We present it to our readers to show them the manner in which some people call upon their imagination for their facts. It is not probable that the editor of that paper intended to manufacture, out of the whole cloth, a statement so flagrant and overwhelmingly devoid of truth, but having seen a statement put forth by some irresponsible correspondent of the Associated Press, at Washington, to the effect that their was no unappropriated money in the Treasury, and without further inquiry, he jumps to the conclusion that the unsupported assertions of this irresponsible person, as ill informed as himself, are true. Therefore he makes the above deductions and reflections upon the Republican party, confidently asserting that "the Secretary of the Treasury would willingly pay them, [Additional Bounties,] nay, *he could not withhold* payment, if HE HAD THE MEANS WHEREWITH TO DO IT." Alas, how ridiculous an uninformed and conceited creature can make himself! Were it not advisable for such little boats to remain near shore? In the future would it not be advisable to be fully informed upon the merits of a question, before attempting to scribble half a column of stupid and unjustifiable nonsense? "Hypocrisy boiled down!"

But to the point. Immediately upon the assembling of Congress, on the 3d of July, instant, a resolution was adopted by the Lower House, directing the Secretaries of the Navy and the Treasury to inform that body what further legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate the payment of the Additional Bounty, granted by the act of July 28, 1866. The Secretary of War transmitted in reply to this resolution, to the House, the following letter from the Paymaster General, B. W. Brice, whose duty it is to pay these claims, under date of July 11, in which he says:

> "So far as relates to this bureau, *I am of the opinion that no further legislation is necessary.* Paymasters and clerks, as many as can successfully engage in the work of examining and paying the claims for additional bounty, are diligently and industriously employed. Any change in the system now in progress, I feel sure, would tend rather to retard than facilitate the accomplishment of the desired end. It is proper to explain that the rolls to which reference must be had for the authentication of each bounty claim have passed from the custody of the office to that branch of the Treasury Department, the office of Second Auditor, to which they finally pertain, for the examination and settlement of disbursing officers' accounts. This bureau is therefore, dependent upon the Auditor for essential facts to be derived from the rolls in his possession before the claims can be finally determined and paid. The payments follow just as rapidly as the answers to our inquiries are received from the Auditor. With the present facilities of this office, the number paid monthly could be largely increased if it were possible for the Second Auditor to supply us with the needed data. Whether that officer, with an increase of his clerical force, could hasten the work in his office, or whether he has not already as many clerks engaged as the special matter of furnishing data to us, from its nature, can be profitably so employed, are questions properly to be answered by himself."

Here Congress is told, by the Pay Department, "THAT NO FURTHER LEGISLATION IS NECESSARY." What a nice little Copperhead argument this little letter spoils! What a pity that the soldiers will be able to see through this nice little game and be able to put the blame where the Republican Party has so justly placed it!

The 2nd Auditor, in a communication dated July 17, 1867, comes handsomely to the relief of the Secretary of Treasury, for manifest delay, and attributes the difficulty to the vast number of claims and the time required to examine the rolls, but adds:—"In the course of a couple of months they will probably be settled at the rate of fifteen thousand per month, and, if possible, the number of settlements will be increased." Since the passage of the House resolution of inquiry and the reply of Gen. Brice, a number of these claims have been paid, as we have good reason to know, showing beyond a reasonable doubt that the Republican Convention was right in attributing the delay to the Secretary of the Treasury, and further it entirely disposes of the huge fabrication that Congress had passed the bill giving additional bounties without making any appropriation for the payment of them, and that the Treasury is exhausted. Will the *Gazette* correct its error?

THE VETO.

After some delay the President, on the 19th inst., sent to Congress the veto for which they had been waiting. After the reading of which, and an hour's discussion in the house, the bill was promptly passed over it by a vote of 109 to 24. The Senate without debate promptly passed the bill by a vote of 30 to 6. This prompt and decisive action on the part of Congress was not unexpected. After long and mature deliberation, during which time even the most urgent appeals from the country could not spur Congress into undue haste, a policy of reconstruction was decided upon and adopted. Directly in the face of his former act and professions, the President at once arrayed himself on the side of the rebels and traitors, and against the Congressional policy of reconstruction, because that policy was carefully arranged so as to secure loyal governments to the states lately in rebellion, and to prevent the late rebel leaders from controlling and directing the new state governments. From that time to the present, veto has followed veto, and every act designed to carry out the Congressional policy has met with the persistent opposition of the President. But the policy, as adopted, has been sanctioned by the voice of the people at the ballot-box throughout the country, and thus sustained, Congress hesitates not in whatever supplementary legislation may be necessary to the successful enforcement of its policy. The people have spoken, their servants have acted, and despite the Presidential marplot, the will of the people is made the law of the land, and will be enforced. No new arguments are advanced in this last veto, old sophistries are rehashed, and the utterances of partisan stump orators are embodied in a state document and given, as far as possible, the dignity of official authority. The message closes with a petulant threat, evincing the unmistakable spirit of a would be tyrant, which if attempted to be carried out will yet result in impeachment, a passionate appeal to the people of whose voice he has for more that two years been utterly regardless. and a few hypocritical sentences about a violated constitution, than which nothing could come with a worse grace, from him, who at the close of the rebellion undertook to usurp all the legislative powers of the country, and not only dictate the terms of reconstruction, but has ever since persisted in attempting to force those terms upon the country, against the will of the people, North and South, and in defiance of the Constitutionally authorized legislative power of the country.

☞ Greeley's petulant and foolish reply to the Union League of New York, wherein he stigmatizes those who differ with him in opinion as "*blockheads*" was a god-send to the *Gazette*. That "Grandmother's Review" seizes upon the term with as much avidity as a child would upon a penny's worth of jujube paste. Bless the old lady, she must be indulged in her infirmity.

☞ The *Gazette*, a week or two since, called upon its adherents to organize for the election of "Reform candidates." This is a very candid admission that the affairs of the county have been improperly conducted by its party. It is about time that the cry of "Reform!" comes from that source after a mal-administration of a dozen years. Will the people be gulled by the cry of Reform?

WE had the pleasure of taking by the hand our highly esteemed co-laborer in the chair editorial, YOUNG S. WALTER, Esq., of the *Delaware County Republican*, one day last week. Mr. Walter prints one of the neatest and sharpest papers in the state. He is a native of our town and is spending a week or two pleasantly among old friends.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Special Correspondence to the INQUIRER.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1867.

The second supplement to the Reconstruction act of March 2nd, 1867, having passed both Houses, or rather, been concurred in by the Conference Committee, and which you will doubtless spread at length before your readers, I herewith enclose a copy as it came from the hands of the Committee.

The Bill is almost entirely the Senate Bill, cutting off four of the House amendments, but yet covering the whole ground, and while the peculiar valu of this act seemed to demand its consideration before each House separately, in its final passage, rather than refer it to the hands of a select Committee, we need not fear that its efficiency has been impaired from want of able and loyal hands in the Committee rooms. I will give the committee.

On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Trumbull, Edmunds and Hendricks. On the part of the House, Messrs. Stevens, Boutwell and Holman.

Penal section No. 11 of the House was abandoned by the Committee, as well as section 10 declaring that the Commanding General, &c., shall, or cannot, be removed from office except upon the order of the Commanding General, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but these points are constructively embodied in the Senate amendments to the 1st section, declaring that the powers granted in the several acts on reconstruction shall belong to the Commanding Generals and to the "Paramount authority of Congress;" and by section 10 of the Senate declaring that the District Commanders and Boards of registration shall not be concluded in their actions by, or pay any attention to, the dictum of any civil officer of the United States.

This broad and sweeping section certainly contains no doubtful language and is a painful notice to Mr. Stanberry that the nation requires none of his opinions, that the people want no more of this, "Now you see it and now you don't see it" kind of proceedings, and are heartily disgusted with patent policies and opinions always prepared, and offered persistently as a Connecticut clock peddler would his "superior articles," "the best ever offered" &c.; being determined that the President shall no longer interfere with the work of restoration on the basis laid down by Congress.

This is also seen by the latter part of section 7, where persons are denied the right of registration for certain crimes no matter whether they hold the Executive Pardon either by General Amnesty or special act.

The Resolutions offered by Messrs. Butler and Shanks and appointment of Committees to investigate the Assassination Conspiracy, and the Andersonville prison atrocities send joyous hope to every loyal heart.

'Tis a subject Congress should have looked into long since. It is all Assassination from the first union soldier murdered on the dead line up to the murder of the President, one long line of inexcusable atrocious and damnable murder.

When the Confederacy saw there was no hope of success at home or of foreign aid, and that the issue was lost by all fair means, they did not scruple to adopt this. What they could not accomplish at the Front they would do in the Rear, and the names of Andersonville, Saulisberry, Millen, Libby and Bell Isle, at once sickened the Northern heart. These places were prepared by the Confederate government and officers selected who had "undoubted capacity to govern prisoners," and with these martyr holds the names of Winder, Wirz and Gee, became notorious, fully evincing their capacity by murdering at least fifty thousand men under the very eyes of Jeff. Davis and his brutal Secretary of War, which is abundantly shown by the Record of the Gee trial and the archives of the Rebel War Department.

Who can believe that the men who would murder prisoners of war, by all the tortues of hell itself, would scruple one moment to procure the death of the President. That Davis and his cabinet knew of and procured the death of Lincoln there is no doubt.

Let villainy be unmasked and obscurity disgorge her startling Record until every martyr's dust, every widow's groans, and every orphan's tears shall be avenged.

W. C.

FROM MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 12, 1867.

Editors Bedford Inquirer:—It is now over two months since I left Bedford county. Since then I have travelled over a vast extent of country—particularly that bordering on the Missouri river. The first point I reached was Omaha, a city of considerable importance, owing to the fact of its being the Eastern terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, and the point at which miners for Montana and Idaho usually make up their outfit.

In point of trade, Omaha has no rival, at this time, on the Missouri river, although her natural advantages do not seem to be as great as some of the cities below her.

Nebraska City, St. Joseph and Leavenworth, I visited in their turn, but found them with but little trade, compared with the magnitude of the places. They really seemed to have no prospective future sufficient to induce capitalists to invest in business—owing, perhaps, to the fact that neither branch of the Pacific R. R. makes at either of them its eastern terminus. A significant fact, indeed, that no city can live and prosper long without railroad connections diverging from her.

My next point of entry was *Kansas City, Mo.* The first impression made upon my mind on beholding the city, was anything but favorable, at least, so far as its topography is concerned. "A city built upon hills," with streets cut through in every direction, and mammoth business houses erected immediately under the shadow of the adjacent hills, whilst private residences stand everywhere on the hill tops. overlooking the surrounding country, and presenting quite a romantic and picturesque appearance. But when I examined its geographical position, and what nature would seem to have intended by her location, I could not fail to admire the site. Situate on the south-west bank of the Missouri river, at the confluence of the Kaw river, and just at that point where the Missouri river, after coursing her way for 2500 miles South, makes her great bend East and pursues that direction nearly 400 miles further, until she mingles her waters with those of the Mississippi river above St. Louis. Upon this natural highway stands Kansas City. At a point, too, to which capitalists of the East seem to have directed their attention. No less than seven railroads are now being constructed to this point, three of which are in running order: The Missouri Pacific Railroad, the North Missouri Railroad, the Platte Valley Railroad, the Cameron Branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, the Leavenworth Railroad, the Galveston, Fort Scott & Kansas City Railroad, and the Union Pacific Railroad, whose Eastern terminus is within the city limits.

Besides which, this is one of the few places the Missouri can be safely bridged (a permanent channel is here created by the bluff rocks on the southern shore,) over which a magnificent structure is now being built, at an approximate cost of $800,000, intended for both railroad and wagon purposes. With such a concentration of railroads, together with its river communication, capable of carrying first class steamboats most all the year, backed by a country, south, south-west and west, the most fertile imaginable, capable of sustaining a dense agricultural population, with a climate unsurpassed for mildness and salubrity, with good water and an abundance of fuel, Kansas City cannot fail to become, at no distant day, the metropolis of the Missouri valley.

Trade, however, is dull here as elsewhere, but it is partially owing to the Indian hostilities along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, which drives all travel westward to Colorado, and to the Upper Railroad, and also from the great fear manifested from the ravages of the *Grass-Hopper*—a species of Locust which made their appearance here last October. They have already fulfilled their destiny here, and have taken wings and flew away. Upon what portion of the country they may light to deposit their eggs, I know not, but suppose from the direction they fly, it will be Iowa and Illinois. The injury they have done here this season is comparatively small, and an abundant yield of corn and potatoes is reasonably expected. The wheat crop is harvested and is considered good.

I am temporarily located in Kansas City, but have not yet engaged in business. Should I do so, I may settle here permanently, but desire to visit Colorado first, from which I have been prevented in consequence of Indian hostilities, and a proper regard to the wishes of my family.

Excuse my long letter. I could extenuate it ten-fold from what I have seen and heard since I left my old county, and not seem to be uninteresting; but for the present I must forbear. At some future time I'll write again.

Kindly yours, &c.
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP, July 22, 1867.

Editors Bedford Inquirer:—In regard to a matter that recently came to my notice, I would simply ask a question. How is it that, in matters of public interest, there is a discrimination as to the publishing of such notices as *should be* brought before the public through the instrumentality of *both* newspapers? The "Building Committee" of Bedford township desired to contract with the *lowest bidder*, for the erection of two school houses in Bedford township, the contract to be awarded by public outcry and yet the notice that the "Committee" meant to receive bids on the 20th of July, at 10 o'clock a. m., appeared only in the *Gazette*. I am a subscriber to the INQUIRER, and had only *heard* that these contracts were to be awarded. I desired to bid, but simply because I do not take the *Gazette*, knew nothing of the time or place. Was it the intention of the "Building Committee" that none but Democrats and readers of the *Gazette* should be informed so as to put in their bids? I hope not. I know you care nothing for the compensation you might receive for the publishing of such matters, but Republicans as well as Democrats should be allowed to know something of the public affairs of the township. They certainly do not mean to proscribe us?

A BUILDER.

XLth CONGRESS—Adjourned Session.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.—The principal feature of the week's Congressional proceedings was the reception of the President's veto message of the supplemental reconstruction bill. It was considered in the regular Cabinet meeting on the 19th, and sent to the House, the body in which the bill originated, about 2 P. M. on that day. It is asserted on excellent authority that an elaboration of the Presidential views on the southern debt question was cut off the message at the cabinet meeting. The reading of the document in the House was listened to throughout with close attention, every member being in his seat. No demonstrations of assent or dissent were made, but a severe onslaught followed its reading. Thad. Stevens took the floor in denunciation of it, and was succeeded by Mr. Boutwell, who proceeded in an earnest and excited manner to state that the President had defiantly declared in the message that he would not execute a law of Congress, despite the fact that Congress would make the bill to which the President objected the supreme law of the land. This was sufficient, he said, even if no other reason existed, why this House should continue in session, and proceed at once to impeach the President. Mr. Boutwell proceeded in this strain, and insisted that if the President were removed but for an hour before his term of office expired, that Congress and the nation would be vindicated.

The Democrats occupied ten minutes of the hour's debate; the vote was then taken and the bill passed over the President's veto, by a vote of yeas, 109; nays, 24.

It was then sent to the Senate, where, to the surprise of many, the bill was passed over the veto without any debate, the moment the message was read, by thirty to six. Reverdy Johnson voted to sustain the veto.

As soon as the House disposed of one veto, another came in, refusing Presidential approval to the Appropriation bill to carry out the Reconstruction act. This was speedily passed over the veto in both houses without debate.

Both Houses of Congress adjournsd at half past four on the afternoon of the 20th to the 21st of November next. There was a slim attendance in each House on that day which fact, in the lower branch, gave the friends of impeachment an opportunity to accomplish something. After a spicy debate between Messrs. Wilson, Williams and Woodbridge, a resolution was offered requiring the Judiciary Committee to submit the testimony taken on impeachment forthwith to the House. The vote was 57 to 45, and the absence of the Democrats, together with a number of Republicans, gave the impeachers a decided victory. The result, however, surprised every one, and created no little sensation about the capitol. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Judiciary, immediately summoned the members of the Committee to their room, where the evidence was gathered, some of it being in large printed volumes and other portions in huge piles of manuscript. The Committee held a brief meeting, and hurriedly brought the evidence in the hall. It then wanted but a short time of the hour for final adjournment and seemingly by a concerted movement on the part of those opposed to having the testimony submitted, the floor was occupied until the Speaker's hammer fell announcing the close of the session. The Committee, therefore, had no opportunity to comply with the order of the House, and the evidence was carried back by armsfull to the committee room. This sharp practice was not discerned in time, either by the committee or its opponents, for no one seemed to doubt that every moment would bring the presentation of the important documents *proforma* from the Speaker's table. The members of the committee had even commenced to give the representatives of the press such portions of the evidence as had been printed, and there were lively times among them as they rushed around calling in the copies they had furnished. In some cases the copies were reluctantly returned, but the committee feel assured that none of the evidence has leaked out. The result seems to be that no report of the evidence will now be made until the meeting of the House the last of next November.

Judge Williams.

Judge Williams is of the good old Revolutionary stock, which achieved our national independence in 1776, and from his ancestor, he has inherited a sturdy love of liberty, independence, freedom, and national union, which has been strengthened by the great events of these later times. He was born in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut—a State which has given birth to such men as Henry Baldwin, Walter Forward, Garred Mallory, and William Strong—and is now in the full prime and vigor of manhood. From the people, and of them, he has been mainly the architect of his own fortunes. His father, a well-to-do farmer, held, with most New England fathers of that day, that it was better for boys to help themselves than to be dependent upon the paternal savings, and after having furnished his son with the means of acquiring an education, he sent him forth from the paternal home, at an early age, to make his way in the world and fight the battle of life unaided save by his own energy and talents.

In college, Judge Williams gave promise of his future success. He became at once one of the most popular men of his class. He immediately took high rank as a scholar, especially as a speaker, a writer, a debater, a logician and a metaphysician. He graduated at Amherst College, Massachusetts, in 1867, and so proud has his *Alma Mater* been of this one of her favorite sons, that she some time since honored herself by bestowing upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In the spring of 1839 he commenced reading law in the office of ex-Chief Justice Lowrie, of this city, and was admitted to the bar of this county in May, 1841. He practiced his profession as a partner with his preceptor, and subsequently with the late Wm. M. Shinn, untill elevated for the first time to his present position in the fall of 1851.

As a lawyer, Judge Williams was a cautious, safe, and reliable lawyer, and an earnest, eloquent, and generally successful advocate. His dealings with his clients were ever characterized by justice and faithfulness. In the fall of 1851 he was elected to the position which he now holds, his opponent being Judge Shaler, a lawyer of eminent ability and bearing. He ran ahead of his ticket in the ward in which he lived, in "the old Democratic Third ward," and in the county beating his able opponent 2,245. So well, faithfully, impartially, and satisfactorily did Judge Williams discharge the duties of his office, and so learned, upright, and useful a judge did he prove himself to be in the estimation of all men, that at the end of his first judicial term of ten years, in 1861, he was nominated by acclamation by the then great party of the country, and elected without opposition from any quarter. Such renewed evidences of popularity and appreciation in our own neighborhood, and among men of all parties, are very rare, and most clearly foreshadow the very flattering vote which the Judge will receive from the people of this county on the second Tuesday of October next.—*Pittsburgh paper.*

IN maintaining the correctness of the President's view that by denying the legality of the governments of the seceding States, Congress made the general government responsible for the debts of those States, the Democratic journals ran before they were sent. Not a Senator has ventured to endorse the Presidential quiddit. In the House only eighteen members could be found to dissent from a declaration that the President intended to stab the national credit.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON at last threatens to do a sensible thing, which is to resign, in case his forthcoming veto shall not be treated with the respect he feels to be due from Congress. If Congressional disrespect is tolerable under any circumstances, a little might be useful just here.

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET has been named for the Senate from Louisiana by the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, "feeling that the honor of the South would be secure if confided in council to the keeping of one who guarded it so well in the field."

THE St. Louis *Journal* is authority for the assertion that many of the leading Democrats of the country are pulling the political wires to place General McClellan once more in nomination for the Presidency.

MR. JAMES JONES, editor of the Jersey Shore *Vidette* is recommended as the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Lycoming district.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, CholeraMiorbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists
July 20, 1866:eow:1y

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale the Farm on which he lives, between Bedford and "The Springs," containing **145** ACRES of Limestone land; 100 acres in cultivation, the rest excellent Timber. Improvements are the Mansion, built in 1860, containing ten rooms; a tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, wood-shed, smoke-house, spring-house, &c. Also a never-failing spring of best soft water, with running pump at barn and mansion; several hundred choice young bearing fruit trees: three hundred bearing grape vines, four years old, one hundred of which are Delawares. This place will be found a most desirable residence, or it would be admirably calculated for the establishment of a boarding-house for summer resort. The view is very fine; the supply of cold, soft water, is ample and excellent for baths of all kinds, and it is three fourths of a mile from the celebrated Bedford Mineral Springs. Price $14,000—in reasonable payments. A portion of the land is worth $200 per acre—could be sold in lots at that. If desired I will divide the place and sell the mansion house with ten or twenty acres separately.

Apl19:3m W. M. HALL.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
We the undersigned having done business under the name and firm of Stover & Holsinger, do hereby give notice that said firm has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved.

The notes and books of said firm will be left in the hands of C. R. STOVER for collection, at their old stand.

C. R. STOVER,
JOSIAH HOLSINGER.

Woodberry, May 27, 1867.

The business will be conducted under the name and firm of C. R. STOVER & CO. Thankful for past favors we would respectfully ask a continuation for the future. We invite the public to call and examine our stock of goods, as we shall, as before, keep a general assortment of all articles usually kept in a country store.

June 28:3m C. R. STOVER & CO.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,
OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN
SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:
ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE
WITH
NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,
AND IN THE
LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,
SUCHAS
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!
WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of
GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS,
Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.
Look at some of their PRICES:
Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and inceeasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.
TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.
May 24, 1867.-3m.

NEW ARRIVAL. JUST RECEIVED AT
M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,
STRAW HATS and BONNETS,
STRAW ORNAMENTS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
BEAD TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,
BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,
LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.
Our assortment contains all that is
NEW and DESIRABLE,
Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.
May 31.

NEW GOODS AND NEW TREMS

CASH & PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER
Has just returned from the East and is now opening a NEW and
CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS
BOUGHT AT THE LATE DECLINE IN PRICES.
The following comprise a few of the prices:
CALICOES:
8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 cts. per yard.
MUSLINS:
10, 12, 15, 18, 20, best at 22 cts. per yard.
CASIMERES:
75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.50 per yard.
COTTONADE (pant. stuff):
18¾, 25, 30, 40, 50 cts. per yard.
GINGHAMS:
12 cents up to 25 cents per yard.
LADIES' HOSE:
12, 13, 20, 25, 50 cents per pair.
GENTS' HALF HOSE:
12, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents per pair.
BOOTS & SHOES, all sizes and prices.
HATS:
A large assortment from 15 cents up.
COFFEE:
25, 28 and 30 cents per pound.
GREEN and BLACK TEAS:
from $1.50 to $2.00 per pound.
SUGARS:
12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best 19 cents
CLOTHING:
Linen Coats $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.
A large assortment of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing.
RICE 12 cents a pound.

We will sell goods for
CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY,
unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note WITH INTEREST FROM DATE, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect to sell Goods at such LOW PRICES that the consumers will see at once that it is to their own interest to buy for Cash or Produce. Cash buyers always save at least 10 per cent., and in a Cash Store there are no bad debts to be made up by charging the prompt paying customer a little more to make up losses.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.
June 28, 1867:6m

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,
(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of
PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,
NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ⁂Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.
⁂Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May103m.]

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

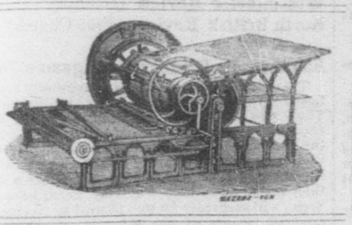
THREE DOZEN MORE!!
Of those everlasting Cog Wheel Clothes Wringers, warranted to please, just received at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, who have on hand a half dozen of Gipson's Champion Ohio Clothes Washers, all that is unsold out of a 100 brought to Bedford within a year. [may24.

ALL KINDS OF IMPLEMENTS and Machinery for Farmers at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Scythes and Sneds, Horse Rakes of different kinds, Hand Rakes, Pitch Forks, Horse Forks, Water Cans, Scythe Stones and Rifles. [may24.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. ALEX. R. AGNEW is the authorized agent for the INQUIRER, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. AGNEW will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F. meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

JUDGE THOMPSON, of the Supreme Court of this State, is rusticating at the Springs.

☞ Rev. Dr. Stork, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Lutheran church on Sabbath morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ The attention of those who desire to send their daughters to a good Seminary is called to the advertisement of the Cottage Seminary, at Pottstown, Pa., in to-day's paper.

☞ We would call the attention of Temperance men to the call for a Temperance Convention in this place on next Wednesday. It will require an immediate action to secure a good attendance. All the friends of temperance are invited to attend.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—The Rev. E. A. Foggo of Christ Church, Philadelphia, will (D. V.) preach at the Court House, on Sunday next, at 10½ a. m. and 4 p. m. In the afternoon he will deliver a discourse on "Confirmation." In the morning the Holy Communion will be administered. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens is to visit Bedford the second Sunday in August.

☞ The proprietors of the "Arandale House" gave a very fine dinner, on last Friday, to which Gov. Geary, Mrs. Geary and several gentleman from Bedford, were invited. It passed off very satisfactorily. In the evening the young folks enjoyed the first hop of the season. The gentlemen who conduct this house deserve great credit for their efforts to please, and we are happy to learn that they receive commendations on every hand.

WHO says our town is not a progressive one? Among the various other "improvements" we notice that we now have an institution unknown since the days of Bob. Brown. A *bona fide* boot black, armed with box and brushes, holds forth *occasionally* in front of the Mengle House. We can now boast of coal carriers, newsboys, and a boot black, and should not be surprised if we were called on to chronicle the advent of a street sweep ere long. Truly Bedford moves.

THEY are to have a Zouave Military Company in Gettysburg, so says the *Star and Sentinel*. The military *furore* seems to be pretty well dried out in this place, and there is not enough of the "spirit of soldiery" left to keep in drill a fire company. Won't somebody take the lead, and endeavor to get up a militia company of some kind. We certainly have the material, and all that is wanting is the right person to take hold of the matter. Who will start.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR.—For the past week Gov. Geary has been stopping at the Springs, and apparently enjoying himself among his old friends and acquaintances in Bedford. The Governor is intimately acquainted with many of our citizens, he having spent the intervening seasons from 1853 to 1857 at this place, and made for himself during that time a large number of warm friends and enthusiastic admirers. On Friday last he was the invited guest to a dinner at the Arandale House, and on Saturday was hospitably entertained by Mr. Dibert at the Washington Hotel, where he was called upon by many of our citizens, of both political parties, and a number of visitors to the place, who were desirous of paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Old Keystone State. On Monday evening he attended the Good Templars' Lodge in town, and on Tuesday he took his departure for Harrisburg. We hope that the Governor enjoyed his visit as much as the citizens were delighted to have him among them, and we are sure that his visit made a lasting impression on the minds of all who met him, and won for him many true friends and earnest supporters.

THE WATER QUESTION AT THE SPRINGS.—The proprietors of the Springs have, very wisely we think, reconsidered the matter of charging every visitor, not a citizen of the county, and not stopping at their hotel, five dollars for the use of the waters. Orders have been given to this effect, and the notices have been removed, hence, in the future, the public are to have the use of the waters free of all charge. The policy of charging was certainly one of the most short-sigthed that could have been suggested. It was virtually denying the right of others to make provisions to entertain visitors, as the right to charge five dollars implied the right to charge fifty, or the right to prohibit entirely. This is a direct inference, although the intention may be denied at present,—it is proper to suppose that the discrimination in favor of their own boarders was meant to affect the other houses, and further, if this discrimination would not have been sufficient, they could at any time increase the charges until they could monopolize the entire business, and cut the whole number of visitors down to those who would be willing to stop with them. Not only this; the visitors to a private family, say a relative, living out of the county, spending a few days here, under this regulation, if he desired to take a draught of our health-inspiring waters, would have to thrust his hand into his pocket to the extent of the tax, before he could enjoy the luxury. Thus it was not only a discrimination against those who desire to entertain strangers for pecuniary gain, but a discrimination against every head of a family in the town.

There is no denying the fact that there are any number of persons who could not be induced to stop at the Springs from any consideration, if they had the remotest idea that they were not better conducted than they have been for the last few years, yet they desire to avail themselves of the pleasant resort. They are willing to pay for their baths, the use of the billiard and bowling saloons, the refreshments they consume while there, and the money thus received is just so much clear gain, because all the money from this source would not be received, if the hotels and boarding houses were closed or shut off.

Bedford should be full if no other place in the country is. Nothing but enterprise is wanting to make it the greatest resort on the continent. Put the Springs in the hands of national characters, like the Lelands, and instead of hundreds we will have thousands of visitors every season. In the hands of such parties the present proprietors could realize a larger per centage by leasing them than by keeping them themselves. The Saratoga Springs are owned by parties who have no interest in the hotels, this should be the case here, and we have no doubt it would prove fully as profitable to the proprietors as it does now. We do not, of course, look at this matter from the stand-point of the proprietors, but from the stand-point of the public, in whose behalf we speak. The larger the number of visitors, the better it will be for the community immediately around us, and just so much sooner will we have railroad facilities to the different points east and west.

In conclusion, we are informed by the boarders at the Springs, that they have never known them to be as well conducted as they have been up to this time this season. There appears to be entire satisfaction. The table, which has heretofore been the great source of complaint, is well provided, and receives the praise of all that we have heard speak of it.

GOV. GEARY VISITS THE GOOD TEMPLARS.—Gov. Geary was waited on by a committee of the members of Bedford Lodge, No. 148, and invited to be present at the regular meeting of the Lodge, on last Monday evening, to which he readily consented. Accordingly on Monday evening he was conducted to the the Lodge room and introduced to the members in a very neat and appropriate speech by Dr. C. N. Hickok, to which the Governor responded in a speech of about half an hour in length. In the course of his remarks he reviewed the Temperance movement and spoke in glowing terms of the prospects. He thanked God that here was a common platform upon which every humanitarian could meet, without distinction of party, and labor for the general good. He referred to the liquor dealers' and brewers' leagues as so many combinations to degrade and debase men. He stated that the great object was to start the young right, and for this purpose humanitarians contemplated making temperance a part of our Common School system. A few weeks ago he had visited one of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, containing one hundred and sixty pupils, and while addressing them he concluded to broach the subject of temperance to them. After speaking of the evils of this fell destroyer, he asked how many were ready to join in taking the pledge, when every hand went up and signified its readiness; he made the same appeal against the pernicious use of tobacco with the same result. He paid a glowing tribute to the influence of woman, and said that, at the early age of seven years, his mother, a sainted mother, had taken him to her closet and devoutly kneeling, poured forth her thanks to the Throne of Grace, and thus sealed his resolution to forever abstain from the excessive use of ardent spirits. He begged the ladies to use all their influence in behalf of the cause. He several times alluded, most thrillingly, to the late terrible struggle, and asked the friends of temperance not to overlook the soldier, who, perhaps, while winning victory in the field, allowed another enemy to steal a march upon him. In conclusion he spoke of the splendid prospect in Bedford county, and expressed his surprise at finding such a formidable organization here, and the good it had accomplished. The speech was received with frequent rounds of applause. The Governor enjoyed the meeting very much, and appeared to manifest the greatest surprise at the success which has crowned the temperance movement in this portion of Pennsylvania,

HITCHING HORSES ON THE STREETS.—Without wishing to be considered fault-finders, we must lay objection to the habit our country people and others have, of hitching their horses on the front streets. On certain days in the week it is extremely dangerous for persons to walk along some of the pavements, and now that the flies are bad, it is rendered more so by the restlessness of the animals, which square themselves across the pavements and sidewalks, kick, and paw up the dust, and otherwise render it unsafe for persons, particularly children, to get along. Almost every day we notice a horse breaking his bridle or something of the sort, and we think it would be about as cheap for our friends, in the aggregate, to put their horses up, and thereby avoid all danger from running away, or injuring others.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN BEDFORD AND SOMERSET COUNTIES:—From all sections of our State, as well as our common country, comes the manifestations of awakened interest among the people in the cause of Temperance, and the determination expressed by renewed labors to lessen the personal degredation, poverty, pauperism, and crime produced by intemperance, and to suppress the trafic in intoxicating liquors the prolific parent of these evils. The men engaged in the liquor traffic, supported by appetite, love of gain, and large pecuniary resources, perceiving that the success of the Temperance cause will be the death of their business, have convened, and will strenously resist the movement. It has, therefore, become more necessary than ever for the friends of Temperance to combine for concerted action.

At the State Temperance Convention held at Harrisburg, on the 15th of February last, it was resolved that,

Whereas, The Temperance work is now carried on by a variety of organizations and instrumentalities, acting separately and independently of each other, but animated by a common faith and laboring for a common end;

And Whereas, It is deemed advisable, for the utmost efficiency, that a union should be formed, which, whilst leaving each organization free to labor in its favorite method, shall be the recognized representative of all, and form a common bond and a common channel through which the influence of all may be felt in the work of temperance reform. Therefore, an organization named the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union was by the convention authorized and perfected. By means of Temperance Unions in each county, it is intended, to carry with increased vigor the principles of Temperance to every portion of the State, and submit them to the enlightened judgment of the people. The undersigned, desirous to form a "Union" that shall prove a common centre to promote unity of action among the friends of Temperance in Bedford and Somerset counties, do most earnestly invite all the Churches, Colleges, Seminaries, Academies, lodges of Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, and all the Temperance organizations who hold and teach "total abstinence" from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage to be a right practice, and the prohibition in the traffic in such drinks to be the right and duty of the State, to meet by delegates in convention, in Bedford, on Wednesday, 2, o'clock P. M. July, 31, 1867, for the purpose of forming a Bedford and Somerset County Temperance Union, and to consult and devise plans for the promotion of the cause of Temperance in the said counties.

The Churches, Colleges, and Temperance organizations, &c., above named are requested to send delegates from each, not exceeding ten in number, and all friends of Temperance who may not thus be represented, are also cordially invited to be present and participate in the convention. Let all friends of morality and Temperance take immediate steps on the reception of this invitation, to cause delegations to be formed, that the convention may fitly represent the cause in the aforesaid county; and "God, even our God, will bless us."

John Cessna.
Peter H. Shires.
C. W. Ashcom.
John F. Lowry.
J. R. Durborrow.
H. Heckerman.

B. G. W. Reed.
A. W. Decker.
C. N. Hickok.
J. C. Long.
J. B. Williams.
I. N. Bowser.

G. D. CHENOWETH, Cor. Sec'y.

COAL IN FULTON COUNTY.—We were shown a specimen of coal taken from the *surface* of the ground somewhere in the Sideling Hill country, which on trial in a blacksmith fire burned beautifully. This coal did not appear to be Bitumious or Anthracite, but approximated nearer the latter. Every day, almost, renders it more and more certain that our county is a store house of hidden wealth, and needs only the necessary enterprise to develop it. If our citizens will not take hold of this thing and reap the benefit hereof, they must submit to the humiliation, at no distant day, of seeing it all pass into the hands of outsiders who have more energy and enterprise than we have, and who will reap a rich harvest; and we can then stand back and look wistfully on, saying: "If we had only done this thing!" It will not then avail us to say "If we had only seen this," as the exemplification of the old proverb that "none are so blind as those who will not see" will be our condemning witness. We hope that at the R. R. Convention in August, next, this question of Minerals, especially of Coal, will receive the consideration it merits. Let all persons possessed of any knowledge be prepared to present it to the Convention and back it up by such specimens as they can obtain.—*Fulton Republican.*

☞ The dust on Juliana street has been intolerable for the last few days, created by the running of, we have no idea how many, empty hacks. There is apparently a hack for every visitor, and not unfrequently two for every one that rides. Within the last year or two the citizens have quit patronizing the hacks, owing to the heavy advance in prices, and generally forbear visiting the Springs, or, "watch their chance and walk." To this we have no special objection, but to the dust we have; and if hackmen cannot see their own interests, and are determined to keep up the prices and do nothing, we hope they will throw their dust into some other body's eyes—not ours.

JAMES W. COFFROTH, of Sacramento; son of Mrs. Samuel Vondersmith of this place, has received the Democratic nomination for Congress from the 2d district (Higbey's) of California. Mr. C. is a Pennsylvanian, a cousin to the Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, and was at one time connected with the "*Spirit of the Times*," a daily Democratic paper in Philadelphia. He went to California 1851, and was elected to the Legislature of that State in the same year. He served two terms in the Legislature, and two terms in the State Senate, after which he held the position of Secretary of State under Gov. John Bigler. He is represented as a man of fine abilities.

RAN OFF.—A horse belonging to Abraham Shoemaker, attached to a spring wagon, became frightened whilst standing in front of the Mengel House, on Tuesday, and ran down Juliana street, and thence down Pitt at a terrible rate. The driver was thrown out of the wagon in front of Heckermans' drug store, and somewhat injured, and the horse and wagon finally brought up in front of the residence of Wm P. Schell, completely demolishing the wagon, smashing up a tree box and the house spouting.

☞ If you desire a cheap farm look at those advertized by us in Bedford Tp.-tf

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The August number of this charming magazine opens with a piquant Steel Engraving of a rustic maiden holding eggs up to the light to see if they are fresh. The Steel Fashion Plate for this month is a group of six young misses beautifully designed and colored. Among the Literary contents we may notice "Wax Flowers and How to Make Them;" "Sister Patty's Sewing Society;" "Self-Made;" Poems by Florence Percy and August Bell; "Under the Mask;" "Dora Castel;" and the continuations of "How a Woman Had Her Way" and "Orville College." An illustrated article shows what pretty things in the way of Vases, &., can be made of common egg-shells. A beautiful Steel Fngraving will be sent gratis to every single ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. Specimen numbers of the magazine will be sent for twenty cents.

Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street Philadelphia.

THE GALAXY, FOR AUGUST, contains the following articles: Steven Lawrence, Yeoman, by Mrs Edwards; London Amusements, by W. Winwood Reade; The Zone of Calms; Why we left the Homestead, by Sophie May; Croquet, by L. Clark Davis; Burglars, by Clifford Thompson; Pestallozzi in America, by C. D. Gardetts; Under the Daisies, by Julia Fletcher; The Leg Business, by Olive Logan; Waiting for the Verdict, by Mrs. R. H. Davis; Who Invented Sewing Machines? The Pacific Railroad, by William C. Church; Nebulæ, by the Editor.

The price of The Galaxy is $3.50; two copies for $6. Address W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

"BLESSED BE THE MAN WHO FIRST INVENTED SLEEP," quoth Sancho Panza. Sleep has often been "murdered," not in Macbeth's case only, but in many modern instances, by Indigestion, Nervous Disorders, Headache and a host of other complaints. For all such there is a remedy, and sufferers may now exclaim, "Blessed be the man who invented the PLANTATION BITTERS!" This delicious Cordial and fine Tonic is now hailed by millions as the great Health-Giver and Restorer. Resolve to buy a bottle, and don't "sleep on it." "Be wise in time."-2t

NOTICE.—I take this method of informing my friends and customers that I have this day sold to Rev. H. Heckerman and son, my Drug Store. All those indebted to me will please settle immediately, as I design leaving Bedford in a few weeks. Recommending my successors to all my patrons and customers, and returning thanks for the patronage extended to me.

I am respectfully,
J. L. LEWIS.
Bedford, Pa., July 18, 1867,-2t.

JOHN W. SNOWDEN, late private of Company E, 2nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry volunteers, is represented to have died in one of the southern prisons during the rebellion. Any person acquainted with the circumstances and date of his death will confer a great favor upon his parents by communicating the facts to the editors of the INQUIRER.-tf

RATIONS COMMUTED!—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations*—The heirs of prisoners who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover the Commutation for Rations provided by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to Durborrow & Lutz.-tf.

WANTED—Information of the present address of JAMES M. FRY, late of the 18th U. S. Infantry, and formerly of Bedford, Pa. The same can obtain his Bounty and Back Pay, now in my hands. Any person giving the desired information will much oblige William Doegen, U. S. Claim Agent, No. 8 West 3d street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REORGANIZATION.—The Resolute Base Ball Club, of this place having been reorganized will be prepared to receive all challenges, through its Secretary after 1st of August. By order of Capt. J. N. ALSIP.
SEC. R. B. B. C.

ANY person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

☞ A new Grover & Baker $55 Sewing Machine for sale—one half cash and the balance in a reasonable time. Apply to Box 61, Bedford. tf.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.-2t

☞ We call attention to farms advertized in to day's INQUIRER by the editors of this paper.-tf.

☞ If you desire to buy or sell farms please apply to the editors of this paper.-tf.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22,—Flour is dull and unchanged; Pennsylvania and Ohio, $10@12 50. Wheat, $2 50@2 60—a decline of 1 cent. Corn is firmer; Western mixed, $1 11@1 12; prime yellow, $1 15. Oats are firmer.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Flour is dull and declining. Wheat is quiet and unchanged.—Corn is heavy and 2@3c lower; sales of mixed Western at $1@1 02. Oats are quiet.

COTTAGE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
POTTSTOWN, PENN'A.

This institution is located on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, two hour's ride from Philadelphia. The next yearly session will open on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, to continue ten months. Terms for Boarding and Tuition for the ten months $260. Extras at the usual rates.

For further information send for circular to
Rev. JOHN MOORE, Principal.
July 26:2m.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, &C.

The Rev. H. HECKERMAN & SON have purchased the *DRUG STORE* of J. L. LEWIS, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving and intend always to keep on hand, a large assortment of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
(plain and fancy,)
BEST QUALITY OF TOBACCO,
Best brands of SEGARS, SEGARRES, &c. Also,
PATENT MEDICINES,

and everything else to be enquired for at a drug store. Physicians will be supplied with everything in their line, on favorable terms. All ORDERS promptly attended to and all PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

By careful and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. July 26.3m

HARTLEY & METGER have one of the best assorted stocks of Hardware in Central Pennsylvania. [may24.

LIST OF ARRIVALS at the SPRINGS
ENDING JULY 23D, 1867.

SPRINGS HOTEL.

Wm Dean, Allegheny C
Mrs Dean, " "
Miss Emma Dean, " "
T M Marshal, " "
Wm Marshal, " "
R E Monaghan & w, West Chester
GovGeary&w, Harrisb'g
Mrs W H Miller, Carlisle
A W Gregory, Ohio
CPerkins, Rochestr NY
Miss DeConnick, Balt
Mr & Mrs C G Kerr, "
H D Foster, Greensburg
Dr SWoods, Davenpt Io
S W Semple, Pittsburg
C H McCurdy. Va
G W Smith, Phila
N B Hogg & W, Pittsb'g
Jas Veach " "
Mrs P Baldy, Danville
MrsGreenough, Sunbury
Eben Greenough, "
P Baldy, Danville
J K Findley & l, Phila
Miss Kennedy "
John Findley, Cinn
JJ Haslett, Greensb'g
MissRWilliams, Hollb'g
HBuckwalter&w, WChes
H W Buckwalter "
Mrs M R Martin &c "
MissAnnBaker, Altoona
Miss Sterrett, Carlisle
C Burnside, Harrisburg
J Dean, Allegheny City
J A Hiestand, Lancaster
Miss Patterson, Chart'rs
A S Ridgley, Balt
J A Horner, Balt
B Calm & w, Balt.
Mrs Buchannan, Oxford
Mr H E Johnson, Balt.
Mrs. Johnson "
Miss E Johnson "
Miss B Johnson, Balt.
WAOrbison, Huntingdn
P F Causey, jr., Dela
J W Tooley, N Y
J Woodside, Phila
J Kirkpatrick, Pittsb'g
L. Leopold, Balt
WRFitzsimmons, Pittsb
L W Hall, Altoona
Mr & Mrs Small, Balt
HonSAPurviance, Pittsb
Miss Purviance, "
Mrs Meyers, Balt
Chas. Meyers "
Miss Meyers, Balt
W Fitch, Washington
Miss A Harris, BloodyR
Miss R Harris "
Mr C Harris, "
J B Warford, Harrisb'g
Mrs Warford "
Miss Warford "
Miss Lock, Washington
Mrs Cromwell c & s, "
R J Haldeman, Harrisb
J R Wainwright, Phila
M William & l, Washt'n
P J McCormick, Pittsbg
C G Nicholson & w, Balt
Com. Purviane, U. S. N.
Mrs. Purviance & 3 d, Washington, D C
Wm Overfield, N Y
Judge Thompson & wife Philadelphia
Miss Thompson, "
Clara Thompson "
W E Thompson "
R T Hunt, "
M D Hunt, "
Mr Hirsh, "
Judge Leavitt & w, Cin.
A Postley, Allegheny C
C C Hyatt, Hyattsville

MENGEL HOUSE.

FAShoemaker, Ebensb'g
Miss G Shoemaker, "
PS McCormick, Pittsb'g
JCEverhart, Martinsb'g
H J Lucker, Cambria C
F A Keefer, Phila
Lewis Meredith, " "
D Keesinger, Chamb'g
JPThompson&w, Wmb'g
Geo P Oneal, Phila
CMEaken, Salem N J
J J Hazlett, Greensburg
John R Royer, Warren
Sam'l Watson, Towanda
Joseph Johnson Juniata
T Jewitt, Chicago Ill.
Wm Conrod Phila
JosepheneFringe, W End
M McGuire, Johnstown
Sam'lPierce, UnionTown
Israel Wrainright, Phila
J C Geyer, Millersville
Silas W Keyser " "
F Harbaugh, Chamb'g
E N Cohn, Camden NJ
A M Aults, Huntingdon
E S McMuntre " "
Thos McNamara, Phila
Wm H Henderson, "
WMcDonnald, Millert'n
C Dawson & w, Chicago
H G Weimer, Cumberl'd
O E McCrellis, New Port
D D Farnsworth, N Y
N Metzlar, Duncansville

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

S W Semple, Pittsburg
Dr L Woods, Davenport
Rev Hartman & l, Pitts.
J M Cullen, Cincinnati
Dr J W Howe, "
H Rockwell, Millersb'g
D G Foreman, B.Cabins
A B Zuck, Shippensb'g
T Reed, Chambersburg
H Hughes, Cleveland O
P Miller, Stoystown
J Konghenour, Lancastr
J A Horner, Balt
J P McGirr, N Windsor
L Lowry, Balt
C L Porter, Hagerstown
T H Montgomery, Phila
J K Page, "
A Pering, Harrisburg
J W Cubber, N Y
E G Westcott, N Y
A E Smener. Cumberl'd
F Taylor, "
Rev J G Moore, Newv'l
Dr R Baum, Phila
A S Dickerson, Pa
Rev J Feight, Cumb. C

BEDFORD HOTEL.

A Crissman, Mt. Pleasnt
JJ Wirsing & l, "
S Statler & l, Harrisburg
D Hagerty, Cumberland
W H Walters, Frankst'n
J Paxton, Saxton
J M Bulick, Mifflin
G Robertson, Phila
F H Lincoln, "
J Church, Ohio

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC,
Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite.

1. We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, extending through from 518 Market street to 511 Minor street, and occupied exclusively by ourselves.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our own exclusive occupancy, and for the business to which it is entirely devoted, unites all the conveniences and appliances which have been found necessary or are desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make *all purchases for cash* and giving us a selection, at the most favorable prices, from the markets of the entire world. IN THIS PARTICULAR WE HAVE ADVANTAGES SHARED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE. *This fact is well known to the entire business community.*

4. We sell goods for cash only, which, though it restricts our business to those prepared to purchase in that way, enables us to give them such advantages as no house doing a different business can possibly offer.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century has informed us fully of the wants of the public and of the best way to meet them.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up our goods—the style, fit and make of which are unsurpassed.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physica peculiarities (unless deformed), can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, in most cases better than by goods made to order, and at prices 25 to 50 *per cent. lower.*

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted and most complete stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.

9. For reasons already enumerated, we can and do sell at prices *guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

10. All goods when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. When buyers are, for any reason, dissatisfied with a purchase made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

HALF WAY BETWEEN
FIFTH AND
SIXTH STREETS.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL
518 MARKET STREET,
Philadelphia.

AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
May 17-3m.

The Laws of Health.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great *law of self-preservation*, which depends for its enforcement upon the *will of the individual*, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in this country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable anti-bilious medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, HEALTH, the importance of using the BITTERS as a *defensive medicine*. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure Indigestion in all its forms, and the billious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief. July 12 1 m.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFCE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

Dr. Schecuk's Mandrake Pills.--A Substitute for Calomel.

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all billious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of billious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 23, 4th & 5th w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

MERCANTILE LICENSES must be lifted and paid for by the 5th day of August next, or they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. GEORGE MARDORFF,
july 19:3t Treasurer.

WOODBURY SELECT SCHOOL.

The first term of the Woodbury Select School will commence AUGUST 5th, 1867.

Special attention given to Normal Students.

For further information apply to
J. G. KRICHBAUM, or
W. C. SMITH, } Teachers.
July 19:3t Bedford, Pa.

NOTICE TO HUCKSTERS.

All persons Huckstering in the County of Bedford are hereby notified that the law relating to huckstering will be strictly enforced. The people are requested to return any person found huckstering without license.

GEORGE MARDORFF,
july19:3t Treasurer.

$20,00 AGENTS WANTED — $100,00—Male and Female, to introduce our NEW PATENT, STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is adapted for family use and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only TWENTY DOLLARS. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars address DUMONT & WILSON,
630 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July12:3m

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Bedford County Normal School will open, in Bedford, on the 12th day of August and continue eleven weeks. Superior advantages will be offered to those who wish to prepare to teach. Classes may be formed in any of the higher branches, and special attention will be given to History and Methods of Instruction. Tuition $5, to be paid in advance; boarding $3 per week. All who desire to attend, with a view of teaching, should be here at the opening of the school.

H. W. FISHER,
Bedford, July 12:3t Co. Supt.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penna.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The Tax Collectors of 1866 are requested to settle up and pay off their duplicates by the 5th day of August next. All unsettled accounts for said year will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff at that time.

The collectors for 1867 are also requested to collect at once, and make payment of all monies in their hands on the 15th day of August next.

WE MUST HAVE MONEY, and if these notices are not heeded, we will be compelled to resort to some other method of getting it.

GEORGE MARDORFF,
july 19:3t Treasurer.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment for Bedford County, of all persons liable to Tax on Incomes, Articles in Schedule A, and also of all persons required to pay Special Tax on Business having been completed, notice is hereby given that the Taxes aforesaid have become due and payable, and will be received at the office of J. W. Lingenfelter, in Bedford, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 13th and 14th of August, or at my office prior to that time.

PENALTIES.—All persons who fail to pay their annual tax prior to the 20th day of August, will be duly notified of their neglect, for which a fee of twenty (20) cents and four cents for each mile travelled in serving the notice will be charged.

Persons doing business without having paid a special tax therefor, are liable to a penalty of three times the amount of said tax, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for two years.

C. W. ASHCOM, Collector.
Hopewell, Pa., July 19:2t.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE
WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that

SPLENDID FARM,

situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **100 ACRES,** more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid

DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,

Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

TO CAPITALISTS.

I have for sale, on easy terms, over **200,000 acres of Farming, Timber, and Mineral Lands,** situate in Bedford, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset, Westmoreland, and other counties, in Pennsylvania, which will be sold in tracts ranging from 100 to 10,000 acres:

FARMS: Several fine limestone farms near Bedford.
FARMING LANDS: With limestone and red slate soils.
TANNERIES, and five sites for same, with large tracts of rock oak timber.
FURNACES AND FORGES, and sites for same, with large tracts of timber and iron ore lands.
WATER PRIVILEGES, on never failing streams.
IRON ORES: Bog, Specular, Fossil and Hematite. Fossil vein from 3 to 5 feet thick. Hematite bed from 10 to 40 feet thick.
COAL AND COLLERIES: Colleries in full operation, with houses, shutes, tracks, cars, &c. Undeveloped Coal Lands with a seam 20 feet thick. Also, gas, cannel and anthracite coal lands.
TIMBER: Large tracts covered with white and yellow pine, spruce and hemlock, red, white and rock oak, chesnut, walnut, locust, cherry, poplar, &c. &c. Also, Steam Saw Mills.
FIRE CLAY, of superior quality for making fire brick.
SAND STONE, of pure quality, for making glass, &c.
ALSO, farms, and farming, timber and mineral lands in all Western, Southern and Pacific States, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
Attorney at Law,
July 19:3m Bedford, Pa.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers	(*B. E*).
A Scientific Course,	(*B. S*).
A Ladies' Course,	(*M. A*).
A Classical Course,	*A. B*).
A Biblical Course	(*B. B. S*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks	$88.50
Instrumental Music	18.00
Double Entry Book Keeping, (in classes)	15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.	

For catalogue and further particulars, address
Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., President,
Dec. 14:66:1yr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first class instrument.

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by.
E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Send for descriptive circular and price list.

The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.

No TREMOLO has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, Pipe Organ Builder.*

ESTEY'S Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone—the essential features in instruments of this class.—*Geo. Jardine, Pipe Organ Builder.*

The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—*C. Heintz, Organist, Findlay, O.*

I am much pleased with the Cottage, Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*

We know of no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—*Independent.*

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—*Methodist.*

Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Esty instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Bedford. July 12 1867 9m

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
Farm, Woodland, Town, and Out-lots.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Bedford, the subscriber, administrator with the Will annexed of Eliza Watson, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises,

ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JULY,

A. D. 1867, the following described real estate, late the property of said deceased, all situated in Bedford township, in said county, viz:

1st. A tract of land containing 130 acres and 65 perches, neat measure, having thereon erected a FRAME PLANK HOUSE and Log Barn, with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, of which about 30 acres are meadow. This tract is part of the "Poplar Grove" farm, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, and lands of George Smith's heirs and the Poor House property.

2nd. A tract of land, being woodland, contain 80 acres, neat measure, adjoining No. 1 and the lands of George Smith's heirs, and Dunnings mountain.

3rd. Fourteen lots of ground, bounded by John and Richard streets, on the South side of the Borough of Bedford.

4th. Sixteen lots of ground, bounded by Shelbourn or Bedford and East streets, on the South-eastern limits of Bedford Borough.

5th. Ten lots of ground, bounded by John and Richard streets, the Methodist Church grounds and others.

6th. Sixteen lots of ground, bounded on the east by Richard street and on the West by Juliana street, extending South from the Borough of Bedford.

7th. Also 8 acres and 100 perches, strict measure, adjoining lots Nos. 5 and 6 on the North, extension of Richard street on the west and the Mill Race on the East.

8th. Also 5 acres and 15 perches, strict measure, adjoining lot No. 9 on the South, and the Mill Race aforesaid on the east.

9th. Also 15 acres and 87 perches, strict measure, lying on the west side of Shover's Run, and adjoining lot No. 8 aforesaid.

10th. A tract of land, containing 466 acres 80 perches, neat measure, with a Log House and Barn thereon erected, with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Strominger, Stoler and others. This tract is well watered and would make a first rate grazing farm. A part of it is well timbered.

11th. A tract of land, being woodland, containing 77 acres and 80 perches, neat measure, adjoining land of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., on the Ridge south west of Bedford Springs. This tract is composed of two pieces, one containing 20 acres 80 perches and the other 57 acres—which may be sold separately to suit purchasers.

The above lots are eligibly located and as handsome building lots as have ever been offered in this neighborhood, and will be sold separately or together to suit the convenience of purchasers.

TERMS: One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and, if all the properties are not sold, will be continued on the following day.

S. L. RUSSELL, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annexed of ELIZA WATSON, dec'd.
June 28:4t

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing **180 acres, 95** of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, **95** acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior **Toilet Soap,** prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils,** in combination with **Glycerine,** and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nursery.** Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled.

For sale by all druggists. may21:1y

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS!

The Widow, Children or Parents of each soldier who died in a rebel prison, or who was released and died without Commutation for Rations, are entitled to THIRTY CENTS *for every day such prisoner was held by the rebels.*

Apply to DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July12:tf Claim Agents.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, w without waiver of exemption, Summons and Executions, for sale at the Inqu
Nov 2, 1866

Farm, Garden & Household.

OVER-CROPPING.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

MR. EDITOR:—This is one of the great errors in American agriculture. Thousands of farmers—hard-working and industrious men—have been hopelessly impoverished by it; and yet, so powerful is the force of custom that a vast many, with their eyes wide open to the fact, and with the fatal experience of their predecessors and neighbors palpably exhibited for their admonition and direction, continue the same ruinous practices, and of consequence must, in a short time, realize the same unhappy results. When we cast our eyes abroad over the surface of our fair State, blessed in an eminent degree with every natural advantage, and possessing within itself all the elements of wealth and happiness, and contemplate the influence this insane practice has exerted in retarding the development of her resources and her progress to prosperity, we can with difficulty suppress an ejaculation of surprise at the strange hallucination which appears to have taken possession of the popular mind! Nor is it at all to be wondered at, considering the policy which has been adopted in cropping our cultivated lands, that the mournful declarations, "My lands are running out," and "My crops are annually diminishing," should assail us on every hand. Nature, like an indulgent parent, wearied by continual solicitations and ceaseless importunities, has, at length, closed her generous hand, and now refuses the ungrateful supplicant a longer continuance of favors hitherto so munificently afforded with only a nominal and by no means a fair equivalent in return. It would seem, indeed, as though a majority of our farmers regarded it as feasible to adopt the same policy in their agricultural transactions with Dame Nature which so extensively prevailed during the mania of the land speculation, viz: The Credit System; and that, so long as they can maintain the reputation of extensive operators," and point exultingly to their wide spread domains, they have nothing to fear or apprehend. But this will not do. The supervision of the old lady's exchequer is conducted on no half-way principles, and her laws, though for a time and under certain circumstances susceptible of shameful perversion, are not to be annulled. There will come a day of reckoning for the delinquent, and the rod of retributive justice, though he may escape its infliction for a time, will overtake him at last.

It is the fate of every human enterprise to be attended and environed with difficulties; and from this law agricultural pursuits are by no means exempt. One of the most prominent obstacles in the way of the farmer, is the low estimate some put upon his noble calling. Physical power, mere brute force, is, by many, regarded as the only requisite. It is considered a desecration and want of intellect to apply it to agriculture. In the practice of over-cropping, we recognize one of the results of non-education, for no intelligent man will adopt so absurd a method of extorting subsistence from the soil, for he can cast his vision forward, in advance of the present, and anticipate the consequences. He is fully aware that to regard present gains, unmindful of future profits, is suicidal as well as absurd. The man who desires to thrive by agriculture, must strive to increase, not to diminish the productive capacity of his lands; in a word, he must reverse the popular policy and give to the soil more than he takes from it. The man who spends not only his interest but a certain portion of his principal every year, will never become any richer from his investments.

Another serious hindrance in the way of the advancement of agriculture, is the cultivation of too much land. Were the farmer to expend his energies and manure on one-fourth the surface he now endeavors to cultivate, he would soon find both his condition and his soil improving; he would rarely be compelled to complain of short crops, and could realize the same results with one-half the effort he is now compelled to put forth, and with far greater certainty of success in every department. A snug, compact farm which is easily enclosed and easily watched, with everything neat and in good order, is certainly far more desirable than a large, unproductive homestead which does not defray the expense of carrying it on, and when heavy outlays are demanded to defray the expense of the frequent repairs required. Our farmers should think seriously of these matters; it is certainly for their interest to do so, and the day will come when they will be made sensible of the fact, but it may come too late. The example set us by the English and Irish peasantry should be an admonition to us in this particular, for it shows what may be accomplished by expending capital and labor on even limited extents of surface.

FRANCONIA.

Montgomery County, July 9, 1867.

UNFRUITFUL ORCHARDS.

We know of many young apple orchards in Western New York, which are of sufficient age, and the trees of sufficient size, to bear remunerative crops of fruit; yet the owners and cultivators of them, as yet, have received no adequate return for the labor and expense incurred in establishing them. What is the reason? Is it because the varieties cultivated are of unfruitful habit until they arrive at the mature age? or has the growth of wood, induced by the fertility of the soil and the system of pruning adopted, been so great as to preclude the bearing of fruit? Doubtless to some extent both reasons are good, but chiefly, we think, the excessive growth of wood precludes the attainment of fair crops of fruit.

Our cultivators, as a class, practise but little that system of pruning which is adapted to bring a tree into a bearing condition. They are usually content when the orchard makes a good growth of wood and apples healthy and vigorous, thinking that in the future the reward will come in proportion to the amount of wood grown. If the trees are large, they must at some time produce large quantities of fruit. Perhaps so; but it is weary waiting, and "a bird in hand is worth two in the bush." And we think a majority would much prefer moderate crops of fruit as soon as the trees attain sufficient size to support their weight without injury; and we think, also, if such crops can be grown, it will be better for the interest of the fruit grower, and no detriment to his orchard. We do not advise over-cropping in any case, if it is possible, but reasonable and moderate production.

Now, it is a fact that apple trees may be forced in moderate bearing at a very early stage of their growth, by pruning, and we advise owners of thrifty young orchards to avail themselves of this art, and cause them to produce some fruit. "Prune in the winter for wood and in the summer for fruit," is an anxiom, and let us act upon it. Pinch the growing shoots on a tree in the summer, bend down the branches, thrust down the sharp spade into the ground and sever the roots—in short, aim to check the circulation of sap, making the growth less vigorous, and fruit buds and spurs will be produced and fruit will grow. Aim at the life of the tree, and straightway it produces fruit and seed that its kind may not perish from the earth. This is care, and not hard labor; the work must be done in the summer, when other farming operations demand attention, but the orchardist who does it faithfully and understandingly will find his reward.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Humorous.

NO TUNE, it is said, is so popular, yet so hard to catch, as fortune.

NOAH was probably the first person who went to sea for fear of being drowned.

THE man who "couldn't stand it any longer" has taken a seat, and now feels quite comfortable.

A CHINESE thief having stolen a missionary's watch, brought it back to him the next day to be shown how to wind it up.

THERE is a whole sermon in the saying of the Persian: "In all quarrels leave open the door of reconciliation." We should never forget it.

"KATY, have you laid the table cloth and plates yet?" "An' sure, I have, mem—everything but the eggs; and isn't that Biddy's work?"

"I WONDER," said a Scotch maiden, 'what my brother John sees in the lasses that he likes them sae well; for my part I wad nae gie the company o' one lad for twenty lasses."

A FEMALE school teacher, in her advertisement, stated that she was "complete mistress of her own tongue." "If that's the case," said a caustic old bachelor, "she can't ask too much for her services."

"WHEN WAS ROME BUILT?" inquired a school inspector. "In the night, sir," was the ready reply. "In the night," said he, "how do you make that out?" "Why, sir, you know Rome wasn't built in a day."

COVENTRY PATMORE gives the following advice:

"So let no man, in desperate mood,
Wed a dull girl, because she's good."

To which one might add:

"And let no woman, in her plight,
Wed a bad man because he's bright."

WEDDERBURN once asked Sheridan how he had got rid of his Irish brogue, as he wished to get rid of his Scotch accent. "My dear fellow," said Sheridan, "don't attempt such a thing. The House listens to you now, because they don't understand you; but if you become intelligible, they will be able to take your measure."

As the afternoon way train was coming from Baltimore, recently, the brakesman, calling the names of way stations, shouted out in explosive tones, "Jessup's Cut!" "Was he hurt much?" inquired a demure-looking passenger; whereupon there was a general laugh, and the brakesman, opening another car, called out, in a lower key, "Jessup's Cut!"

DIDN'T you tell me you could hold the plough?" said a farmer to an Irishman he had taken on trial. "Be aisy, now," said Pat; "how could I hould it an' two horses pullin' it away? Just stop the craytures and I'll hould it for ye."

A CLERGYMAN gave the following toast, that was not very gallant, at a late firemen's celebration: "Our fire engines—may they be like old maids—ever ready, but never wanted."

A YOUNG man called at the City Clerk's office a day or two since, and asked for a "death warrant." The astonished clerk assured him that he dealt in no such documents. "Well," said the fellow, "give us a marriage certificate, it amounts to the same thing." We hope that youth will catch a Tartar.

A FARMER wrote as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine: "Respected sir—I went yesterday to the cattle show, I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

AN IRISHMAN called on a lady and gentleman, in whose employ he was, for the purpose of getting some tea and tobacco.

"I had a drame last night, yer honor," said he to the gentleman.

"What is it, Pat?"

"Why, I dramed that yer honor made me a present of a plug of tobaccy, and her ladyship there—Heaven bless her—gave me some tay for the good wife."

"Ah, Pat, dreams go by contraries, you know," said the gentleman.

"Faith, and they may that," said Pat, "so her ladyship is to give the tobaccy and his honor the tay.

A PERSON having an ass to go by train from North Shields, sent it to the goods station for Newcastle. The porters were placing it in a van, when a fop asked what they charged for taking the animal?

"Ninepence, sir," was the reply.

"And pray, my good fellow, what do you charge for a donkey?" inquired the fop.

"Sir." rejoined the porter, "you know what you paid for your ticket."

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of William Stahl, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, July 20th, 1867, the following described real estate, viz:

A certain LOT OF GROUND in Bedford Borough, fronting on West Pitt street sixty feet, and extending back to West street, and adjoining Pitt and West streets and lots of George Stiffler and Mrs. Rachel McCauslin, having thereon erected a two story LOG HOUSE, two story FRAME SHOP, brick Smoke House, frame stable, and other buildings, and being lot No. — in the general plan of Bedford Borough.

TERMS—Cash on confirmation of sale.

PETER H. SHIRES,
SAMUEL STAHL,
Administrators.

June 21:4t

LUMBER.

60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by
J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Bloody Run, Pa.

june14;tf

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Bedford, Pa.

Feb. 1, 1867.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

T. BURCHINELL & CO'S.
NEW PLANING MILL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Having erected a first class Mill, we are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS
of DRY LUMBER at Moderate Prices,

White and Yellow Pine Flooring,
Weather Boarding,
Door and Window Frames,
Doors and Sash,
All kinds of Blinds and Shutters,

Brackets and Scrolls sawed to order, Wood-Mouldings of every description always on hand, Turning, Newell Posts, Balisters, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State. The Senior Partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawing for all kinds of buildings.

Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.

April 26:3m.

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.

"BUCKEYE REAPERS."
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.

Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.

june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Stiffler, late of Union township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH STIFFLER,
MICHAEL STIFFLER,
Executors,
residing in Union township.

June 21:6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Casper Smith, late of Harrison tp., dec'd., having been granted the undersigned, persons having claims and those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
Executor.

May 17-6t.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.

50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED.

The undersigned having on hand a large lot of Woolen Goods of his own manufacture, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Coverlets, Yarns, &c., desires to exchange the same for Wool, and for that purpose will in a short time start a peddler through the country. Our former customers can rely upon it that our peddler will visit them as soon as possible.

☞ Our friends are also informed that we have torn down our old Factory and are about erecting a new one, hence we will not be able to do any custom work until Fall.

May 3d, 1867.* JOHN I. NOBLE.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the last will and testament of George Mullin, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd.—that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them for settlement, duly authenticated.

G. S. MULLIN,
residing near Schellsburg,
A. C. MULLIN,
residing in Ebensburg,
Executors.

May 24, 1867.:6t

"FARMER MOWERS."

A few of "The Farmer" Mowing Machines may be had by ordering soon from HARTLEY & METZGER. It is the CHEAPEST and BEST single Mower ever invented. All Iron and Steel. Call and see them at the sign of the BIG PADLOCK. [may24.

---

75 GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES for the harvest of 1867. Look out for them and engage what you want in time at Hartley & Metzger's, FARMER'S DEPOT. [may24.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN

Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS

Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.

In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

TELEGRAPHING

Under the Superintendence of the well known Telegraph Operator, Superintendent and Engineer, J. N. Worl, Esq. whose experience and standing afford the highest guarantees of the right instruction, and whose influence is available for procuring Students situations.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.

T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

BEDFORD
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Having removed to Schaffer's Row, Juliana St., three doors North of Lewis' Drug Store, we are prepared to show our friends and customers the finest stock of goods in our line ever brought to Bedford. In

READY-MADE CLOTHING

we have everything that can be asked for, 40 per cent lower than last year. COATS, PANTS, VESTS and SUITS of every description.

DRY GOODS,

CALICOS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

NOTIONS—Latest style Paper and Linen Collars for Ladies and Gents, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs. The best and cheapest Hosiery in town. Skirt Braids, latest styles Skeletons and best quality.

OUR CASSIMERES

will attract the particular attention of lovers of good, fashionable and cheap goods. In Hats we have a line superior in manufacture to any ever brought to Bedford, as well as all leading and standard styles. Gentlemen would do well to examine our stock. In Straw Goods we have the latest styles for gentlemens' wear at greatly reduced prices. These are also direct from the manufacturer and can be sold very low. Also, Shakers of all sizes.

⁂CALL, EVERYBODY, and see for yourself.

☞ NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. ☜

TERMS--Cash or Produce.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

NOTICE—Having changed my business relations I desire to close all accounts at once, either by note or cash. Those indebted will please take notice, and act accordingly.

May10.3m. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE6.00	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR9.10	AR4.45
6.17	8.05	McConnellstown	8.49	4.24
6.25	8.17	Pleasant Grove,	8.41	4.16
6.39	8.33	Marklesburg,	8.33	4.00
6.54	8.49	Coffee Run,	8.18	3.45
7.02	8.57	Rough & Ready	8.10	3.36
7.14	9.09	Cove,	7.59	3.24
7.18	9.13	Fisher's Summit	7.55	3.20
AR7.33	AR 9.30	Saxton,	LE7.40	LE3.05
LE7.43	LE 9.40		AR 7.30	AR2.55
8.04	10.00	Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08	Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.41	Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR8.57	AR 10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE7.50	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR3.00
8.05	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10	10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR8.20	AR 10.20	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.00	LE2.30

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2 1866

AGENTS WANTED.—$300 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full garticulars enclose stamp, and address

W. G. WILSON & CO.,
630 Arch St., Phila.

April5:3m

GLOBE WOOLEN FACTORY.—20,000 LBS. OF WOOL WANTED.—The proprietor of this well established institution returns his thanks to his numerous customers for their former patronage, and begs to assure them that he is now better prepared than ever to accommodate them. His machinery, which is abundant, is in excellent order, and he can card and spin for customers on the shortest notice, at 25 cents per pound, and he is prepared to do all kinds of manufacturing. Mr. Ullery will wait upon our former customers throughout the county and afford them an opportunity to exchange their wool for goods. At least 20,000 lbs. of good wool is anxiously desired. Please give us a call if convenient, if not, "wait for the wagon."

May 24-3m. JOHN KEAGY.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

SPLENDID OPENING
OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
AT
FARQUHAR'S
BARGAIN STORE,
REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.
GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.

MUSLINS.
BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.

DELAINES.
BEST STYLES, 25 cts.

DRESS GOODS.
ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S

COTTONADES.
GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY ALL WOOL

CASSIMERES.
ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

BOOTS & SHOES.
MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.

GROCERIES.
BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMAC HERRING.

QUEENSWARE.
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

May17,'67.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
Bankers, Philadelphia.

April 26:6m.

J. L. LEWIS,
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER,
BEDFORD, PA.

DRUGS *warranted to be of very purest quality.*

Physicians' Prescriptions
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Stationery, Music & Latest Publications
ORDERED WHEN DESIRED.

March 15, 1866.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints, Stiffness and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland. Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fiffty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's snd Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867.
$2,455,855 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

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628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE,"

embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts,—2, 2 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 2-4 and 4 Yds., round, every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS and most fashionable Trade.

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It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

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Nov. 16,'67-1yr.

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A Beautiful Set of Teeth for
TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

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☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Siliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hisitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

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TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

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WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Dentist.

Nov. 23, 1866.

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aug5, '64:tf.

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Nov 2, 1866

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Nov. 16,'66:1y

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